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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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VOL. II NO. 359

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## France Calls Up More Reservists As Crisis Worsens

### DANGER OF CIVIL WAR

Paris, Nov. 28.—The French Cabinet, faced with the ever-spreading Communist-led strike wave, which is slowly paralysing France's economic life, today decided to recall for Army service the first half of the 1946 military class.

Simultaneously, the Council of Prefecture Police cancelled the appointments of 66 Police Commissioners named after the liberation on the strength of their records in the resistance movement. The dismissal was preceded by a long attack from the Police Officers' Union on the grounds that nominations failed to conform with regulations and the authorities claimed the sudden dismissals today were purely routine and not connected with the current crisis.

Faced with the slow spread of the strike wave through vital industries, the Cabinet at a four-hour meeting decided to ask the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers to be ready to meet at a moment's notice to push through crisis measures.

## PARTITION DECISION POSTPONED

New York, Nov. 28.—The United Nations Assembly voted late today to postpone for 24 hours a decision on the "Soviet-American" proposal to partition Palestine. The vote to postpone was 25 to 15.

French delegate Alexandre Parodi, in proposing the 24-hour delay, explained that his purpose was to give the Arabs and Jews one more chance to try to find a more acceptable solution through conciliation. He did not, however, offer any specific proposal for bringing the two opposing groups together.—Associated Press.

### CLIMACTIC DEBATE

Lake Success, Nov. 28.—The General Assembly today began a climactic debate on Palestine amid growing predictions that the United Nations will decree partition. A vote is expected late today.

The first of the day's speakers, Pakistan's Zafarullah Khan, said that a Big Four declaration promised the Jews a national home and the independence of Palestine. He added that according to the mandate a national home already exists, therefore what now should be done is to give Palestine independence.—United Press.

### EDITORIAL

## Rather A Poor Concession

STATIONS ZBW and ZEK are to go on the air half an hour earlier every evening. It is a concession—though a poor one—to the 72 per cent of listeners who stressed in the Telegraph ZBW Questionnaire conducted last October that they desired longer hours of transmission from the Hongkong stations. Moreover, it is debatable whether the extra half-hour at the beginning of the evening session is the most appropriate time. Many listeners find it impossible to reach home from work, bath and change before 6.30, and in consequence are not in a position to tune in to the radio before then. There is certain to be a substantial body of opinion which would prefer the stations to remain open half an hour beyond present times. One advantage would be that ZBW could then relay the BBC's famous "Radio News" from 11 to 11.15, and the remaining quarter hour could be filled with light recordings. More satisfactory all round, however, would be for ZBW to have a five and a half hours transmission in the evening, from 6 to 11.30—an increase over the entire day's broadcasting of one hour, the cost of which could easily be met from revenue. There is some slight satisfaction to be derived from the half-hour increase in transmissions, but while numbers of listeners will feel that half an hour is better than none, the 65 per cent

who demanded an early morning session will continue to wonder whether the voice of the public conveys anything to officialdom. The unmistakable sign is that Treasury continues to regard broadcasting as a department which has, unfortunately, to be tolerated, but never encouraged. Possibly any such attitude is created because broadcasting is but a part of the PMG Department—an orphan subsidiary, neither to be seen nor heard. All of this requires correction. The broadcasting services should be controlled and conducted by a separate department, authorized to establish its own policies, arrange its own programmes, manage its own affairs, and be adequately financed. The PMG Department's connection with broadcasting services should be to supply the technicians, issue licences and collect licence fees. Radio's principal functions are to be entertaining and informative, and to realise these objectives it is necessary to have a staff trained for that work—people who can set about the job with confidence without having to appeal to the Secretariat or some other department every five minutes for advice or approval. The creation of a self-contained broadcasting department in Hongkong is a prerequisite for radio services that will appeal not only to local listeners, but to thousands in the hinterland.

M. Pierre Abelin, Secretary of State in Premier Robert Schuman's Government, told newsmen, "The Government has decided to make public order and liberty to work respected by all the means at its disposal."

The Cabinet also reportedly discussed the mobilisation of striking dockers, miners and railwaymen, but did not reach a decision. The Cabinet meets again at 7 p.m., and the Inner Cabinet meets at 9.30 p.m. Calling up of the first half of the class of 1946, young men who were 20 years old in that year, will bring approximately 80,000 additional men back into the Army. The new call came as reports of strike sabotage became more and more frequent and police were called upon to clear out strikebound railway stations and factories.

The new call comes upon the heels of the 1947 military class. This group, numbering about 40,000 men, consists of youths who were undergoing training but who recently had been released although they were to finish their training next spring.

**SABOTAGE REPORTS**  
With between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 workers on strike, but with about 20 per cent of the nation's workers registering dissent against the strikes, reports of sabotage came from rail stations in Paris and the provinces.

In Paris, strikers jammed the signal box at Austerlitz Station, tossed a paving block at the engine in a locomotive at Vanves outside Montparnasse Station, and turned loose a locomotive under full steam at La Villette freight station. The only violence reported anywhere were minor scuffles. The

power line to the Versailles rail station was cut during the night and the police had to clear nearby Tuileries sur Orge Station, as well as Rennes Station, of strikers.

**STRIKES SPREAD**  
The strikes spread. Canal workers in North France and the Paris area quit and in some cases blocked the movement of food on canals by pulling barges across the waterways. Versailles, Nice and Lille tramway workers voted for 24-hour demonstration strike tomorrow. Paris metro workers meet tomorrow to determine their attitude.

In a noon broadcast, the Socialist Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, whose postmen are out in Paris and many other places, said strikes were "being imposed by a minority nucleus through the use of force, brutality and terror."

There are no mail deliveries in Paris, but other communications have been affected only slightly so far.

**SHOWDOWN IS ON**  
France's long-impending showdown between Communist-controlled organised labour and the rest of the nation is on.

Such are the elements that anything, such as a national general strike, might even provoke civil war.

The split was becoming clearer between 5,000,000 workers, who since the Liberation three years ago have voted Communist, and 15,000,000 other voters who have voted Socialist, middle of the road, or more lately Right Wing.

In the background, aloof for the time being, was the austere Charles de Gaulle, who, four out of five Frenchmen—including the Communists—believe in the next few months must and will take over France's fate.

A showdown was inevitable after it became clear that France and Italy would be the main battleground between Soviet-backed Communism and the Western democratic regime sustained by the United States and Great Britain.

Early this year, a national strike wave and a series of middle-of-the-road governments paved the way for it. The governments fought a losing rearguard battle against inflation, wage and price spirals, and prospective economic collapse.

But the chief starting point for immediate action was when Charles de Gaulle got 40 per cent of the votes with his new anti-Communist movement in the October 19 municipal elections.—United Press.

## Clocks Go Back One Hour Tonight

Hongkong ends "Summer Time" at 3 o'clock tomorrow (Sunday) morning. This means if you are to have the correct time tomorrow, you must put your clocks and watches back one hour when going to bed tonight. It also means you will get an extra hour's sleep.

## BIG FOUR MEET UNDER CRISIS CLOUD

London, Nov. 28.—The Big Four Foreign Ministers met for their fourth session here today with every indication that the Communist-inspired chaos in France and Italy may prevent any compromise agreements here.

The U.S. Secretary of State (Mr. George Marshall) held a long conference with the French Foreign Minister (M. Georges Bidault) to get a pessimistic first-hand report of France's political and economic difficulties.

The Marshall-Bidault conference came as high American officials offered the opinion that the United States would be foolishly to make compromise agreements on Germany now before finding out how the Communist test of strength would turn out, especially in France.

### MARSHALL'S PROMISE

Mr. Marshall was understood to have promised M. Bidault at their meeting every possible aid to combat either the Communists or the Gaullist extremists assuming power in France. But he probably also conceded to M. Bidault that if the choice were between the two, the United States would have to support de Gaulle rather than see France go by default to the Communists.

American sources see no explosion here which would end in an irrevocable split. But they also see the French and Italian situations making it virtually impossible for the Ministers to agree on Germany.

M. Bidault told Mr. Marshall today, for example, that he considered general discussions on Germany useless until Germany's frontiers were settled. But the Russians are equally insistent that the frontiers come after agreement on the future government of Germany.—United Press.

## ATTLEE TO VISIT INDIA?

### New Delhi Report

London, Nov. 28.—London official quarters had no comment to make about the reports from Delhi, published here today, suggesting that the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, is to be asked to visit India to pave the way for an agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan on the vexed problem of Kashmir.

There is no reason to believe that an invitation of this kind has been received in London or that the Prime Minister is contemplating such a visit.

The reports contain an alternative suggestion that the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his Pakistani counterpart, Liaquat Ali Khan, might come to London for consultations. There is no evidence, so far, of any such proposal having been made from India or Pakistan. Both the Dominions have their own High Commissioners in London who are in constant touch with their Governments.

It is known that the Kashmir problem has been a matter of concern to the British Government, as well as to those of India and Pakistan, and exchanges have been taking place on the subject between the British, Indian and Pakistani Governments. These exchanges are still going on, and there is hope that there may eventually emerge from them a path to a solution of the Kashmir problem.—Reuter.

## MOSLEY RETURNING TO POLITICS

### Organisation To Include The Klu Klux Klan

London, Nov. 28.—He and his supporters would form a "Union Movement," at a date to be announced early next year, Sir Oswald Mosley, former leader of the British Union of Fascists, announced in London today.

He told his press conference that 51 organisations, which had asked him to start a movement, had offered to close down in his favour. These organisations include about a dozen Rightwing groups such as the League of Ex-Servicemen Union of British Freedom and the British section of the American Klu Klux Klan.

The League of Ex-Servicemen has recently held a series of public meetings in London's East End—the poorest quarter of the city—at which there have been fights between Left and Rightwing supporters.

According to a pamphlet distributed by Sir Oswald the objects of the Union Movement are:

- 1.—To secure a union of European peoples.
- 2.—To resist the menace of international Communism and of international finance.
- 3.—To join not only the current but the spiritual enthusiasm of the people for the idea of a new civilisation.
- 4.—To win power in Britain by the vote of the people.
- 5.—To abolish the party "game" and create a system of unified national action to serve the people as effectively in peace as in war.
- 6.—To develop Africa as an estate which can solve the economic problems of Europe.
- 7.—To abolish class privilege and hereditary wealth.
- 8.—To assert the right and the will of the British people to end all restrictive practices which today "throttle" national life.
- 9.—To create a new sense of service and a new morality in the State.

### JEWS BARRED

He said that 51 member organisations would begin collecting funds tomorrow. They would get candidates for Parliament into the field as soon as possible, he added.

Membership of the Union Movement would be open to every man and woman in Britain, except Jews, Sir Oswald declared.

Answering a barrage of questions from reporters, Sir Oswald said that Jews who had not been in Britain a long time would have to leave. Asked to define "a long time," he said that these matters would have

## LAB HOLDS SEAT

### Clear-Cut Majority In E. Edinburgh

London, Nov. 28.—The Labour Government retained its Parliamentary seat in East Edinburgh in the bye-election result announced today, while the Conservative Party held its seat in Haverdonshire. There are two bye-elections left. One is at Epsum, in Surrey, a Conservative stronghold, and the other at Camachie, Glasgow, regarded as a safe Labour seat.

If the Government holds it, it will be the 24th Labour seat retained in the bye-elections since Labour came to power in 1945.

The division of opinion believed to exist in the Conservative hierarchy on election fighting technique is expected to widen as the result of these three bye-elections, writes Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

The Conservative Party had thrown all its weight into the struggle at Gravesend, and with so many circumstances—a discredited former Member, new rationing rigours and the economic crisis—operating against the Government, there seemed good ground for optimism. The Labour success was attributed by many largely to two factors—a more able candidate than the Conservative has and a concentration upon attack rather than defence.

The results, taken as a group, make it clear that Gravesend affected the East Edinburgh decision to some extent. The Government was believed to be anxious about the outcome in this constituency, which was Liberal before it became Labour 12 years ago.

A narrow win would not have been a surprise. Instead, Labour has obtained a majority over the three (Continued on Page 12)

## Moscow & Jap Peace Treaty

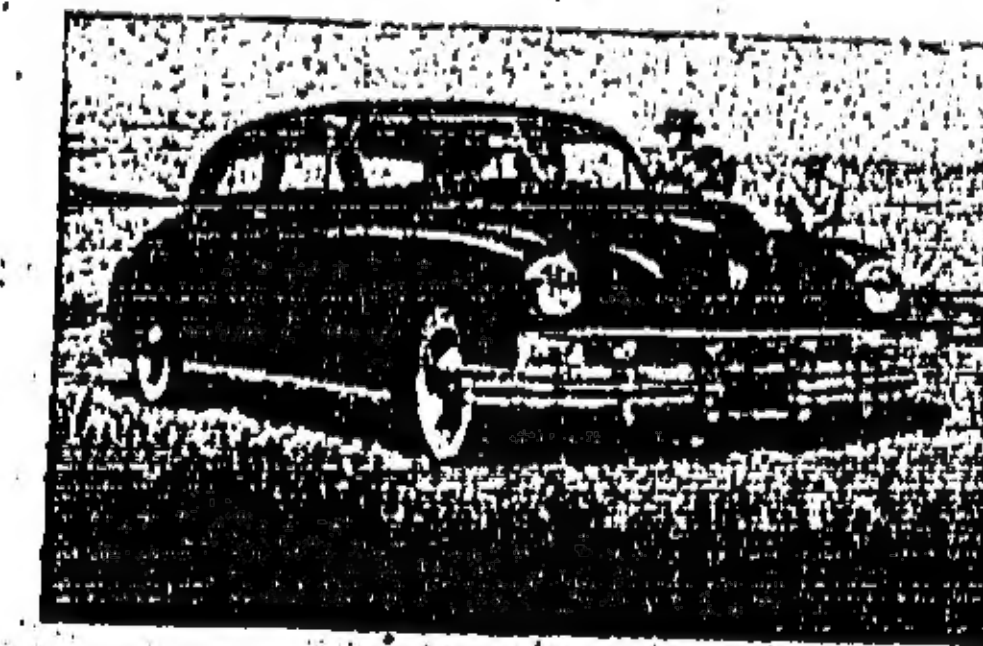
Washington, Nov. 28.—Moscow's notification to China that it intended to call a conference of the Pacific Big Four Ministers to prepare a peace treaty for Japan was under study today by State Department officials. An early comment was that it had brought to light no new facts that might influence the United States to agree to peace talks which would exclude representatives of all the nations that had actively participated in the war with Japan.

The views of the United States were made clear when Washington suggested a peace conference among all the nations represented on the Far Eastern Commission and later rejected the Moscow proposal that the treaty should be written by the United States, Britain, China and Russia alone.

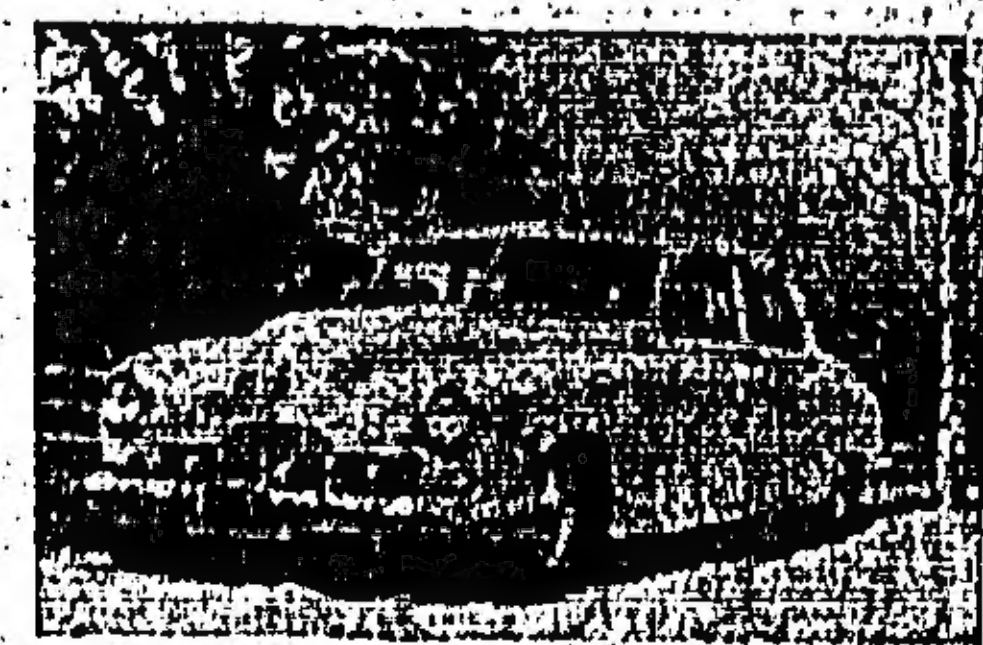
The Pacific policy makers in Washington indicated today that nothing had occurred to change the United States view that it would be improper and unjust to exclude from the discussions many nations which had contributed more than Russia to Japan's defeat.—Reuter.

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Errol Flynn in "EDGE OF DARKNESS"

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.00,  
7.20 & 9.40 p.m.



SHOWING TO-DAY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.20,  
7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



TO-MORROW EXTRA PERFORMANCE AT 12.30 P.M.  
Gene TIERNEY in "LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN"  
Joanne CRAIG In Technicolor

## WHAT'S HAPPENED TO BING'S FILM?

**B**ANG goes Bing Crosby's British film—for quite a time, if not for ever. Bing hunts moose in Canada while director Wesley Ruggles chafes in Hollywood and J. Arthur Rank waits for a decision to arrive in London.

The trouble is the film crisis—and no contract. When Rank

went to America this summer and asked Bing to come over and make a film, Bing said O.K. but nothing was typed out and signed by either party.

I gather that Rank agreed to the star's suggestion that, except for Bing himself, everything and everybody in the film should be British. Ruggles got to work on a skeleton story and was all ready to submit it for Bing's approval a few weeks ago.

Then Mr Dalton imposed his tax on imported films. Ruggles, to be caught up in the general consternation, Ruggles went to Hollywood to see Crosby.

But Bing had left for Canada with his guns and his radio producer—scriptman, Bill Morrow.

Now the Rank publicity department says that nobody knows what is happening to the Bing film. I gather that all hope has not been abandoned.

**LESS** money is to be spent on British films in future. The Rank Organisation have now made a rule that no picture is to cost more than £250,000 and that in general £200,000 must be the limit.

The other British film companies are following suit. Consequently there will be no more of those elaborate and spectacular pictures costing huge sums to make and taking months of studio time.

A few big-scale films already in production, or fully in preparation, will go forward, of course. "Hamlet" (at £300,000 cost) is entering its last days of filming at Denham. The ambitious Powell-Pressburger ballet film, "The Red Shoes," which has involved location scenes in Monte Carlo, Nice and Paris, is now well under way at the Pinewood studios.

THE rate at which new British pictures can be made seems to depend on the rate at which British stars can pop from one studio to another. The same half-dozen or so top-liners are journeying round and round as regularly as the Inner Circle train service.

For instance, Richard Attenborough, to whom he is under contract. After that they want him to make "The Guinea Pig," adapted from the stage success.

But they have already promised to lend him to Sidney Gilliat and Frank Launder, to play the young murderer in "London Belongs to Me." Since this latter picture will start production soon, "The Guinea Pig" may have to wait—unless Mr Attenborough's studio time-table can be arranged to suit.

**GREER-GARSON** looks like settling in Hollywood. I am told she has just signed a new long-term contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

It was Louis B. Mayer, head of MGM, who first saw Miss Garson on the London stage in "Old Music," and promptly signed her up for Hollywood.

She has made a lot of money for Hollywood. Her biggest success so far is "Mrs Miniver," which grossed £464,000 in Britain.

### THEATRE Directory

TODAY'S FILMS

**QUEEN'S**—Suspicion (Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine)  
**KING'S**—Masquerade in Mexico (Dorothy Lamour, Arturo de Cordova)  
**LEE**—Miss Annie Rooney (Shirley Temple)  
**CENTRAL**—Smash-up (Susan Hayward, Lee Bowman)  
**ORIENTAL**—The Show-off (Red Skelton)  
**CATHAY**—The Killers (Bert Laster, Ava Gardner)  
**ALHAMBRA**—Smash-up (Susan Hayward, Lee Bowman)  
**MAJESTIC**—The Jolson Story (Larry Parks, Evelyn Keyes)  
**STAR**—Song of Bernadette (Jennifer Jones)



THAT'S A DULCIMER Dick Haymes is playing in an effort to soothe the tempestuous June Haver in Damon Runyon's "Irish Eyes Are Smiling," the 20th Century-Fox Technicolor musical opening next week at the Queen's Theatre. The rollicking romance of two hot-headed Irish sweethearts, and the flaming melodies that have always topped America's list parade, was directed by Gregory Ratoff and produced by Damon Runyon.

## Shirley Temple Has Plans For Her Baby

By PATRICIA CLARY

Shirley Temple and her husband, Jack Agar, already are making career plans for the baby they expect in February.

Perhaps, they think, with movie stars for both mama and papa, the baby will want to go into the movies. They're even considering the possibility that they'll have another child star like Shirley herself.

"Well, that's fine with me," Shirley said. "I'll do everything I can to help."

Agar gave the statement an approving nod. He's making his screen debut in the romantic lead opposite his wife in the John Ford-Merlan C. Cooper picture, "War Party."

"The important thing in our baby's life is its own preference," Shirley said. "What it wants to do that's what Jack and I will be in favour of."

"As for discriminating against the movies as a choice of occupation or drawing back in horror at the thought, that doesn't make sense at all to us."

**Drops Business Career**  
Agar, who comes from a prominent meat packing family in Illinois, had a business career all mapped out for him. But he has chosen to follow his wife's profession.

"As for our child's going into pictures early in life, the way I did," Shirley went on, "there's only one consideration: will it be bad for the child, in any way?"

"Right now I'd be inclined to say it wouldn't. I can't think of any way it hurt me. Just the same, though, Jack and I will think such things over very carefully."

The young couple is living in her former playhouse on the Temple estate. Something new has been added, however—a nursery, right off the reception hall.

Shirley's friends in the movie colony are planning dozens of baby showers, and her friends among the fans have "given more thought to the baby than I have."

"They have already sent me more than 100 packages," she said, "with everything from diapers to knitted things. I won't be able to get ready until I finish the picture, but I'll have months for knitting then."

**Great Talents**  
"I am proud to welcome the great talents of Miss Bergman, James Stewart and Mr. Hitchcock to Warner Bros.," the studio executive said. "He will not only bring to the screen two fine pictures of predetermined entertainment value, but we will also be able to provide the worldwide distribution such pictures deserve."

"Such an arrangement as this makes it possible to reach thousands of theatres throughout the free world via the distribution organisation built up by Warner's over a period of 40 years. The picture to be made by Transatlantic at our studios here and the one to be made in England will enjoy every advantage of our organisation's experience in distribution for world markets."

"This is also our method of proving that we will do everything we can to fortify the prestige of the English-speaking screen. Such interchange of talent and facilities cannot but redound to the benefit of the American and British industries."

On the completion of "Rope," Hitchcock will leave for London to complete preparations for the production of "Transatlantic" of Miss Bergman's picture there.

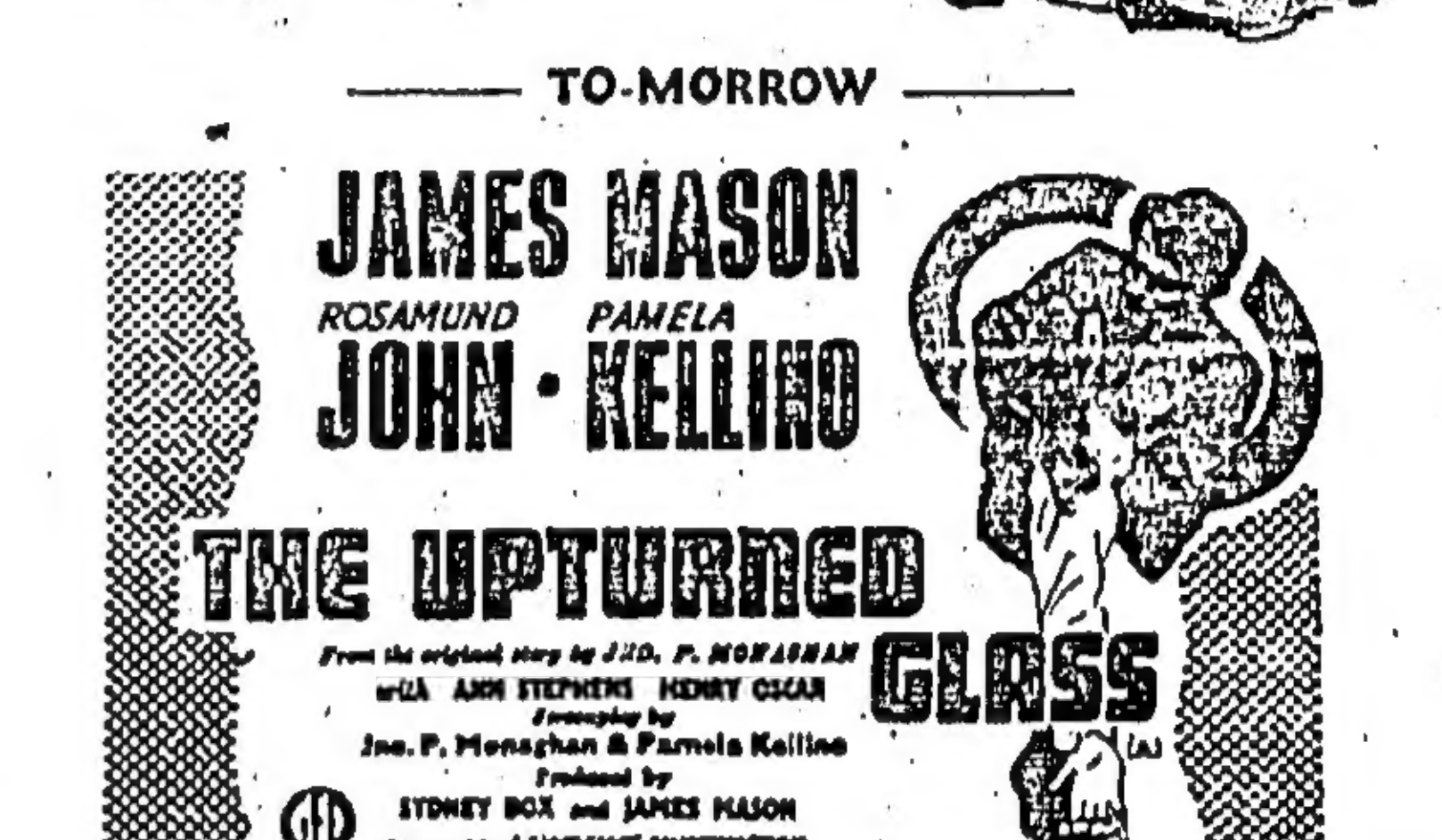


A SCENE from "O.S.S." starring Alan Ladd, which will shortly be shown at the King's Theatre. The film concerns the exploits of American secret agents smuggled into occupied Europe.



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# Mikolajczyk explains to me what 'pressure' means in practice Sefton Delmer's NEWSMAP

IN the little time since he landed in England, Mr Mikolajczyk, the leader of the Polish Peasant Party, has been frequently quoted as saying that the Polish Communists are going all out to establish the total domination of their party.

Mr Mikolajczyk has now given me a detailed picture of how this is being done.

1 They are seeking to establish the One-Party State. Communist Deputy-Premier Gomulka has demanded the fusion of the Socialist and Communist Parties. Socialists who oppose this move are being arrested.

2 No opposition in Parliament will be tolerated. Already today speeches criticising the Government in a "damaging way" are being censored out of the parliamentary record—the equivalent of Hansard—by the Speaker. A protest against this by Socialist leader Orlowska Morawska caused him to be temporarily banned from speaking publicly. He has had to apologise and promise to behave himself in future.

3 A great drive is being made to eliminate private enterprise from the Polish economy. All businesses have to re-register with the Ministry of Trade and Industry before December 31. Only a limited number will be accepted. Applicants must deposit with their application a sum equivalent to 25 percent of their June turnover—with no guarantee that it will be granted.

4 Retail Co-operative Societies are being turned into State concerns.

5 Commissions, consisting of Communists, are calling on private persons, "checking up" whether they are paying sufficient taxes. They are also visiting farms to check whether the peasants are delivering their produce. Peasants pay taxes in kind at a rate fixed by the commissions. This is arbitrary and has led to farmers' strikes in the Poznan district.

6 Trade unions have been taken over by Communist nominees. The workers have not been allowed to elect their own men. Unrest among industrial workers resulted in a sit-down strike in the Lodz textile works which lasted a week. This was in protest against the Government attempt to introduce a ten-hour working day and a six-hour day on Sunday.

7 The administration of schools and universities has been taken over by Communists nominated by the Government. Anyone wishing to become a student must pass an examination in recent Polish history. Only those giving politically acceptable answers are passed.

Certainly, this picture given me by Mr Mikolajczyk makes it look as though Poland should win the Cominform States—the race to be the first satellite (after Yugoslavia) to establish total Communism.

MARIA HULIEWICZ, who escaped with Mikolajczyk but was arrested by the Czechs and handed over to the Poles, was making a trip she had made again and again during her war.

Then she was a courier for the Polish Underground, travelling back and forth across Nazi-occupied Europe between Britain and Poland.

She was never caught then because she never took any chances.

This time she thought she was safe with the Czechs. It was her first mistake.

## Top miners

PRaise the British miner. As an individual worker he is doing better, man for man, than any other miner in Europe.

The European Coal Organisation, whose headquarters are in London, keep a set of statistics which compare the output per man-shift of Europe's miners today with their average output per man-shift between 1935 and 1938.

The latest figures show that no country's miners are yet producing as much, individually, as they did before the war. But closest to this pre-war production is the British miner. He is today producing 95 percent of his average output between 1935 and 1938.

Next comes the German miner of the French-controlled coal mines in the Saar with 89 percent, then the Czech with 79 percent, the Dutch with 75 percent, the Belgians and the Poles with 73 percent each.

The dunces are the German miners of the British-controlled Rhine and Ruhr. They are producing only 57 percent in a man-shift of what they produced before the war. Still, this 57 percent is already a lot better than their figures of a year ago.

## A dangerous example

WE have always been told that a cardinal object of Britain's policy in Germany is to re-establish the rule of law in that country, and to restore among the Germans their one-time respect for pledges, contracts and treaties.

I was therefore surprised when I found that both the British and the American military government authorities have issued an ordinance which (1) legalises and encourages a unilateral repudiation of contract, and (2) is based on the Nazi principle that the necessity of the State knows no law.

This ordinance—No. 92—lays it down that all debts shall be paid in paper marks and that it is illegal to demand or receive payment at the old rate or in foreign currency, even though the contract between the creditor and debtor may have specifically stipulated this.

Thus all those creditors are victimised who foresaw the possibility of a devaluation of the mark and with the consent of the debtor established that they should be repaid in marks equivalent to a certain weight of fine gold.

I can imagine no surer way of undermining German confidence in honest commerce between the zones.

## Attention Mr Mack

BULGAR friends of Mr John Mack MP, for Newcastle-under-Lyme and champion of Bulgaria's new regime, told him that Sofia was anxious to name one of its streets after him. But they were mistaken. The Mayor of Sofia informs me that "so far, there has been no question of renaming a street after John Mack." He adds by way of consolation: "However, one section of the National Library, equipped with English books furnished by Mr Mack, will bear his name."

## Herr Whitewash

PHILIP REEMTSMA, the German tobacco king who once gave his friend Hitler a million marks to help finance his Nazi propaganda, has been released from internment.

Any day now he is due to go before a German de-Nazification panel which will have to decide whether this former associate of Ley, Goering and Himmler is fit to resume control of his tobacco business. To this end he is now spending all his time collecting what the Germans call "Persil Letters"—testimonials from impeccable anti-Nazis, which are to whitewash his past and prove that at heart he was always fiercely opposed to the Nazis. The betting in Hamburg is that he will pass.

Standing in for Paul Holt (on holiday) is ST. JOHN COOPER

# Thinking Aloud

I WENT out the other day and bought myself a pair of shoes. The man in the shop wrapped them up in brown paper and handed them to me, and I suddenly realised how difficult life has become for healthy, ordinary children.

There are no more shoe-boxes, and shoe-boxes were one of the more important things of my childhood. They were the basis of all my model theatres, they made penny peep-shows, and for to soldiers. My whole museum was housed in them—the flint arrowheads, the dried bat, and the piece of Zepplin shot down at Cuffley all had their own compartments.

And here's another thing. How can children be expected to make birthday pen-wipers for aunts without tailor's pattern books, or sticky calendars for uncles without those books of wallpaper samples?

Today's price for a Tate sugar box is around 8s. If you can get one. The housing problem for rabbits and white mice must be as acute as Mr Bryant's.

The most obsolete book on my bookshelves is "A Hundred and One Things a Clever Boy Can Make." However clever he is he can't make one-tenth of them unless he's willing to lay out a couple of pounds on raw material for a "serviceable" pen rack and photo frame for your den.

The other night I gave my 14-year-old boy half a crown, or maybe he won it off me at cribbage, I've forgotten. I supposed that he was going to spend it on sticky sweets, and told him not to make himself sick. "I can't," he said, "no points left."

"Poor little beast," I said. "What a world to live in." "What?" he said. "I wouldn't have been born in any other—look what we've got: jet planes and rockets, new railway, locomotives, and atom power

DAB . . . AND FLOUNDER by Walter



# It's fun being Bernard Wicksteed

IN the books of the Ministry of National Insurance at Newcastle we are recorded as FAM 2847699 and we get an endowment of 5s. a week.

They think they know all about us up there. They have our ages written down and where we were born and married, the Post Office we use and where we live.

But the most important thing of all is something they have nothing about. FAM 2847699 is a happy family.

Just as many things go wrong with us as with everyone else we know, and we frequently get annoyed at them. The taps drip and the doors suddenly come off their hinges. I've put my slippers, and the cat is for ever having kittens. Every third letter we get is a bill and our queues are the longest in Hampstead.

But we in FAM 2847699 have one very great advantage. We know how near we have been to disaster and how lucky we are to be a family at all.

Just how lucky I will now tell you.

During the war my plane was shot down into the sea and it dived to the bottom—with me and the pilot inside. If anyone had seen us go in, which they didn't because it was 11.20 at night, they would have said: "Well, they've had it" or words to that effect.

But the Lord was looking on. If nobody else was, and two minutes later up bobbed the pilot, alive and well. Three minutes after that up I came, too, extremely unwell but also alive.

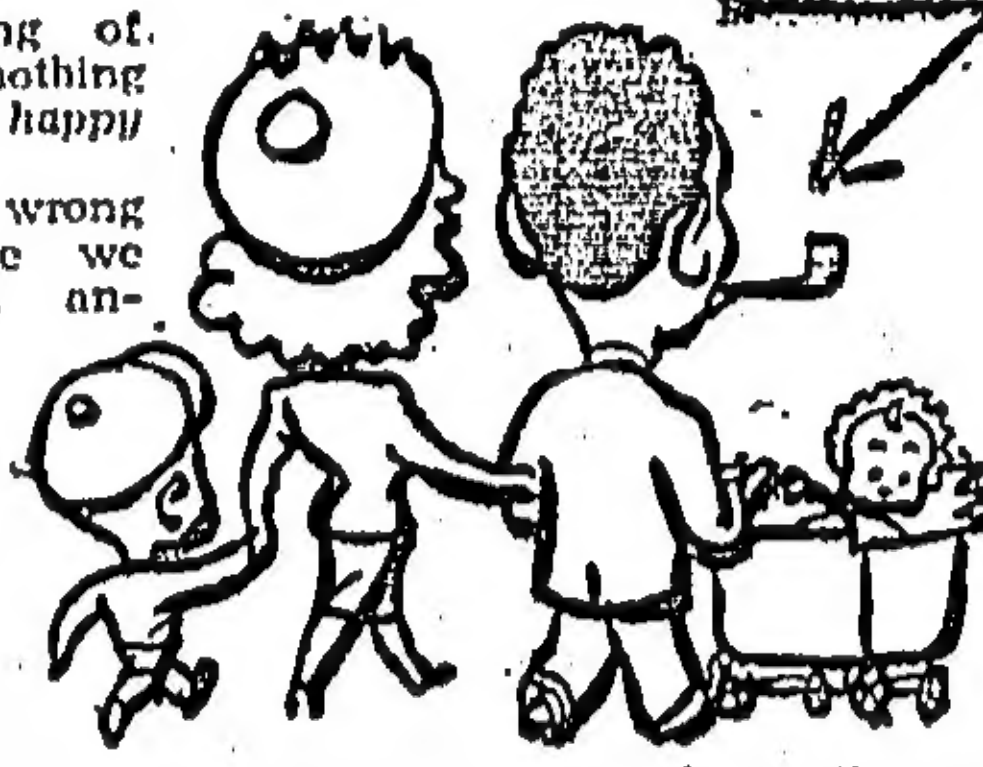
The memory of those minutes under the sea is happily growing dim, but I remember how I gulped for air and found only water, how I told myself to be calm but bent around in a frenzy until, with glazed eyes that no longer saw, my struggles grew as useless as the spasms of a chicken with its head chopped off.

Then, for a luck half-second, my mind cleared and I saw outside the prison. In some blind and fortuitous way, with God as the only witness, my dying kicks had pushed me through an unsuspected gap in the plane and back to life again.

SECONDS . . .

SO you see what I mean when I say we have something to be happy about.

The first of a new series taking you into the heart of a family who find it good to be alive in 1947.



Another few seconds, another gulp of water and my wife Anna would have been a widow. My eldest son Philip would have been deprived for ever of the pleasure he gets from driving me mad with his questions. And the baby who earns us our five bob endowment would not have existed at all.

Before the war we had a spanking great Yankee car. Now we haven't even a bicycle. We used to have one of those modern flats with hall porter and with fancy tiles in the bathroom. Now all we've got are some rooms in a house and a half share of the front door.

At one time my friends could get Scotch when they called. Now they are lucky if there's rum. We never spent a week-end in town could we help it. Now with rare exceptions, the furthest we ever get is the lake in Regent's Park.

I would like it to be otherwise but remembering the salient fact that FAM 2847699 still exists, these drawbacks seem nothing at all.

## SUPPOSING . . .

LOOK at it this way. Supposing I were trapped in a plane at the bottom of the sea and you had to make a pact with the devil before you could get out. What would you not promise, as you lay there aching for return for another chance at life?

I had to make no such promises, because it was the Lord and not the devil who let me out. But I think you'll agree that the least anyone can do in such a case is to be grateful.

ful. And trying to be happy with what we've got is the way I and the family do it.

We have a roof and what the maths have left of our pre-war furniture. I have masses of books and a fishing rod and a fellowship card for the zoo. I have a mother-in-law that I like and six tomato plants and a man who fills out my income tax returns.

My wife sometimes sings as she works in the house, and her smiles win us more from the grocer than grumbles. So why shouldn't I be happy?

## SCARED STIFF

I DON'T think there is anyone who I cannot get some benefit from this philosophy, because we are all of us lucky to be here.

I thought of this when our baby was born this July, and I remembered that other July in 1940 when our first one arrived. The bombs were falling then, and the old ladies who ran the nursing home had built a pathetic shelter in the drawing-room out of sofas and encyclopedias.

One weary man had come back from Dunkirk and everyone talked of invasion. I hung around the nursing home all day because it was on the north side of the river and our flat was on the south. If the invasion started and the Thames became a battlefield I might be cut off from the other two by the fighting armies. I was scared stiff.

But this July . . . this time . . . well, how could anyone in our position be anything but happy?

Every night young Philip says his prayers aloud and my wife and I, kneeling by the bed, repeat them after him. They run something like this—

"—and—thank you for all—the lovely things there are . . . and the good and the beautiful . . . and the food and all the nice people . . . the milkman and the bus driver and the firemen . . . and thank you, Dear Lord, for letting me go to the party this afternoon and please make me not so naughty . . . and thank you for the sun and the bed and the chairs and for letting me play all day without my shirt or Amen."

Could you put it better? I am sure I couldn't. And yet there are people going about who say they cannot understand why anyone should want to have children in these times.

The only thing I have to add just now is "Thank you, Dear Lord, for letting me live to hear such a prayer and may I never cease to be grateful."

# HE WAS LOOKING FOR A THRONE

By John Clarke

LIGHT from the big stained-glass windows speckled the old man's seedy mackintosh with colour as he sat hunched up, absorbed, over a pile of books that lay about him on the library table.

Even the coloured lighting could not make the old man look impressive; but through his veins coursed blood he was sure was blue. From his study of the books before him he hoped to prove, to himself at any rate, that he was directly descended from the Plantagenets, that he had some claim to the British throne. Quite a number of the regular visitors to the City of London's Guildhall Library, which houses the world's most comprehensive collection of books, documents, prints and drawings of London, spend their spare time trying to prove that they are descended from Royalty. An even greater number pay regular visits to pore through documents which, they hope, may prove them heirs to fortunes.

THE primary purpose of the Guildhall Library, which had a bad time from bombing during the war and is now being reconstructed, is not, of course, to assist either claimants to thrones or possible legacies. Its purpose is to provide the City with as comprehensive a commercial and historical reference service as possible. To that end a staff of between 30 and 40 are kept hard at work and an item of £30,000 appears annually on the debit side of the Corporation's balance sheet.

The Library was founded over 500 years ago with money left to the Corporation by Lord Mayor Dick Whittington; none other. Its books were chained to their places and used in the main by divinity students. A hundred years later the Protector Somerset, short of furnishings for Somerset House, which he then building, grabbed the lot. Only one of those books was ever returned to the Library—a matrical version of the Bible in manuscript, by Peter de Riga. It came back 20 years ago.

In the early 18th century the Library was revived; the building which houses it now is 18th century too.

You approach it by a stone staircase whose walls are lined with such fascinating trivia (documents signed by Sir Christopher Wren and Cromwell, spectacles worn by a son of George III.) that unless you are strong willed you are apt to forget you intended to visit the library at all.

# Jests And Jeers

Now you understand why the Scottish Reel!

The announcement that our local radio stations are to extend their broadcasting hours will no doubt be welcomed by fans with screams of enthusiasm.

Marriage is a wonderful thing for young people, says a writer. Yes, no family is complete without it.

It was a big Hollywood luncheon. All through the meal, a certain film mogul kept extolling the fine qualities of his absent wife.

"What a woman!" he exclaimed. "My wife is exquisite, charming, graceful and witty. She always dresses tastefully, and she is a wonderful cook. A great woman!" When he finally stopped for breath, the young actress seated next to him suddenly spoke.

"Please do me a favour," she said. "Either stop talking about your wife or take your hand off my knee!"

From "The Moon's Dictionary": Allergy—something written in a country churchyard. Bedlam—insomnia. Defeat—what a person walks with. Feish—plump. Cynic—disappointed sinner. Claustrophobia—aversion to Christ-mas.

Epiaph: How lies a lady who forgot her part.

While doing her turn upon a circus cart. One day, amid a thunder of applause, She placed the lion's head between her jaws.

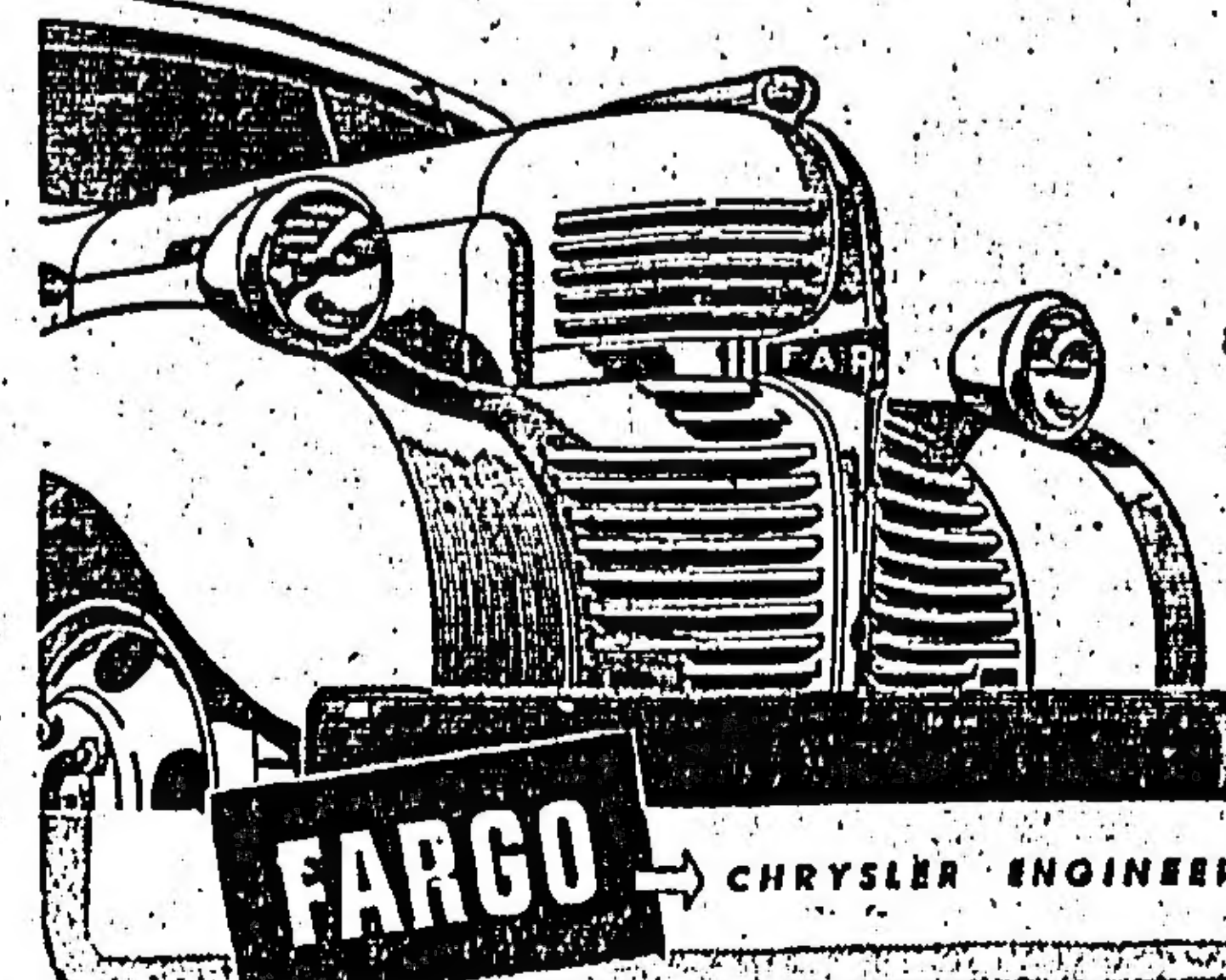
## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I don't see what's so wonderful about symphonies—everything they've played so far was stolen from a popular song!"

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EVERY SATURDAY

## WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

## SUIT YOURSELF!

IT is far easier telling a woman what she should not wear than telling her how to dress well.

Too many ideas and last-minute bits and pieces in one outfit are often the major fault. And the final touch that lifts one woman's outfit of two in identical clothes, into the well-dressed brackets in her own individuality.

So first, last and all along, dress to please yourself. Rank heresy it may be, but don't follow fashion. Don't compete in the race to wear all the current ideas, all the fashionable colours, all the latest fads.

WHY, for example, wear hobble skirts (3) unless you lead the life of inaction that goes with them? Even for evening wear, they can cramp your style—amongst other things.

WHY wear dropped shoulders (4) if you feel they give you a willing nod at the neck down? A little padding at the shoulder-line lends a bricker look to the figure, whatever anyone says to the contrary.

WHY pad your hips (2), although fashion dictates ultra-feminine curves? Most women are sufficiently ultra round the hips without cutting in reinforcements.

WHY wear longer skirts (3) if you feel they add ten years to your age? If you have lovely legs or a permanent source of nylon, think of others bracing yourself.

WHY try to achieve a wasp-waist (2) at the expense of your health or figure? Tight lacing is fun in small doses, but not as a habit. Emphasise your waist by detail above and below.



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It's easy to use—just smooth on at night before retiring and let it work while you sleep. After using just one regular sized jar you will find your complexion so improved that you will need no urging to continue using Stillman's Freckle Cream.

WHY wear spike heels (3) and a myriad of flimsy strap on your feet if you are used to solid and comfortable shoes? Compromise by wearing sandals in which you do not teeter like an infant.

WHY rush to the nearest hair-dresser for a false plait (1) when you see the coroneted upswipe hairstyles? Will that particular style suit your face? Can you keep your own hair tidy, as well as another's? Think on these little things.

## Child's Posture Needs Attention

By Prunella Stack

(Lady David Douglas-Hamilton, Director of the Women's League of Health and Beauty)

In spite of the good intentions of their parents, one still sees many children with bad posture, evident in round shoulders, poking chins, and flat feet.

In many cases these symptoms are the result of daily habits of wrong posture which lead in the end to physical disabilities.

Round shoulders can lead to a narrowing of the chest and then to restriction of full breathing capacity. To help counteract the tendency, see that your child sits straight at meals. In a high chair his feet are supported and the little table in front is the right height for him to eat off. When he leaves the high chair, the best sitting arrangement is a small chair and a table of his own. Later on, when he sits at the family table, see that the seating arrangement is the right height for him.

If the child carries a heavy satchel to school, he should not always carry

WHY wear hats at the current back-of-the-head angle (3) if it makes your face look like an egg? Dip a brim over your eyes if you feel naked without one, certainly so if your eyes tire easily.

WHY feel you must add puffed skirts, buttons, drapes, feathers, sequins and elaborate embroideries to your clothes because they are signs of the times?

In fact, why be a clothes-horse? Suit yourself and be comfortable.

## Shangri-la Ball Shows New Styles

RIGHT: Mrs. Alison Owen models a new-length dress in silk print. With tucked cap-sleeves, tight bodice and a full skirt, this new creation is one style of the "New Look".

BELOW: A drape skirt and a shorter skirt line for evening wear is another example of the "New Look". Modelled by Mrs. Nan Cowie, this dress exemplifies the modernized version of the classic Greek design.

The new dresses, many of which were shown out from Paris and New York especially for the occasion, were shown to Hongkong for the first time at the Shangri-la Ball at the Cripps last Monday.



## Wandering hem-line



## LONG OR SHORT FOR EVENING?

By Patricia Lennard

ALTHOUGH the hemline of day dresses is going down, evening dresses are meeting them half-way.

Ultra-fashionable length for the skirt of your new ball dress is ankle-length if it is tight or hobbled, and two or three inches above the ankle if it is very full.

But many women these days will prefer the classic length for an evening skirt—just clearing the floor.

From the British fashion shows come these two formal dresses which keep their conservative length, but show the trend towards more feminine, more elegant fashions.

## DINING-OUT with Googie Withers

By Marjorie Baron Russell

GOOGIE is a woman who knows good food, and who, even after a hard day at the film studio, is still ready to cook.

The last time I dined with her Googie said: "I've got a new soup for you to try—made with leeks and potatoes, but it's different."

It certainly was so—and an excellent introduction to the menu she had prepared—

POTAGE CHAMPENOIS  
CRUQUE—GREEN SALAD—  
BRUSSELS SPROUTS  
COMPOTE OF PEARS—  
BUTTERSCOTCH BISCUITS

The soup is made like this: 1½ pints water; ¾ lb. potatoes; ½ oz. macaroni; 3 leeks; ½ oz. margarine; 1 oz. grated cheese; bread; salt; pepper.

Cut up white part of the leeks in thin slices, "melt" them in the margarine and cook them gently for five minutes; add the potatoes, cut in dice.

Pour over the water, bring to a boil, and leave to simmer for three-quarters of an hour. Then add the macaroni, and cook another 20 minutes.

Toast a slice of bread for each person, sprinkle with grated cheese and brown under a red-hot grill. Put a slice at the bottom of each soup plate and pour the boiling soup over.

## THE CRUQUE

For two—3 eggs, or 3 tablespoons dried egg reconstituted with 3 tablespoons water; 2 medium-sized potatoes, thinly peeled and grated; 3 dessert-spoons milk; ¼-1oz. mar-

garine; salt and pepper; chopped chives or parsley.

Beat eggs and milk together, as for omelette; season with salt and pepper.

Mix grated potatoes and eggs, make margarine hot in a fry pan, pour in egg mixture and cook 5-7 minutes (covered with lid) over moderate heat.

Turn like a pancake, and cook other side.

## THE PEARS

The compote of pears tasted unusually good because the thinly peeled fruit had been poached in the strained-off juice from a bottle of plums, with two tablespoons of sugar dissolved in it, and ½ teaspoon of almond essence added.

When soft, they were lifted out and the juice was thickened with ½ teaspoon of arrowroot (to ½ pint of juice).

## THE BISCUITS

1 oz. margarine, 1 dessert-spoon dried egg to 1 tablespoon water, ½ teaspoon vanilla, pinch of salt, 4oz. brown sugar, 1oz. flour, 1 tablespoon chopped nuts.

Melt margarine, then stir in sugar and, while melting that in, take extra care. When ready, cool a little, then beat into it egg and vanilla.

Sift flour, and reconstituted with pinch of salt and ½ flat teaspoon baking powder.

Stir into egg and sugar mixture, add chopped nuts, and put out batter on greased baking-sheet, at least 2 inches apart. Bake for 30 minutes (350 degs. or Regulo 4).

## RUSSIANS SAY

## Capitalistic Love Is Just Nonsense

Misunderstood Latin American husbands and wives can blame their troubles on the capitalistic system, if Soviet propaganda is to be believed.

A Spanish-language article in the information bulletin distributed by the Russian Embassy in Mexico City tells about it.

The latest issue sandwiches a meaty dose of love interest in between the usual photographs and statistics on turbines, dynamos and skyrocketing Russian peasants.

It features a three-page spread of pictures of the idyllic home-life in the USSR with the text by a Russian Dorothy Dix named Vistnevski. Imagining himself in the shoes of unfortunate lovers torn from their questions. He—or she—also answers them. The bulletin does not mention whether Vistnevski is a man or woman.

Plunging into the subject with the statement that "the majority of Soviet families are happy," Vistnevski wants to know why.

## Simple Russian Answer

The answer is simple:

"Genuine and natural equality between husband and wife."

That means equal contributions to the family bill. It is just, he continues, since 42 percent of Soviet workers with higher education are women and many earn more than their husbands. In one respect, however, he concedes that capitalist and communist marital relations may be alike.

"In many families the principal weight of the bills falls on the husband."

There is no such animal in Russia as a misunderstood spouse, Vistnevski says, "because each is interested in the other's hobbies." He explains that "this does not mean the wife has to be as interested in football as her husband is, but in the spiritual world."

Wives have a gay time in the Soviet domestic paradise, if Vistnevski is to be believed. When they are not attending "lectures on politics, science and art," they "frequent theatres, participate in social activities and study at institutes and universities," leaving the children behind in an "extensive chain of cradle homes and kindergartens."

## Husbands Don't Mind

If they sometimes carry their babies a bit too far by Mexican and American standards, Vistnevski hints, a good Stalinist husband doesn't mind.

"The cause of the majority of matrimonial failure in the USSR is not deviation from general accepted moral principles," is the way he puts it.

The Embassy's counsellor on marital problems concedes that an occasional counter-revolutionary husband is still to be found, even in Russia. He cites the case of an engineer, a good provider in any country but "brutish and imperious" who resented the fact that his wife was hardly ever at home.

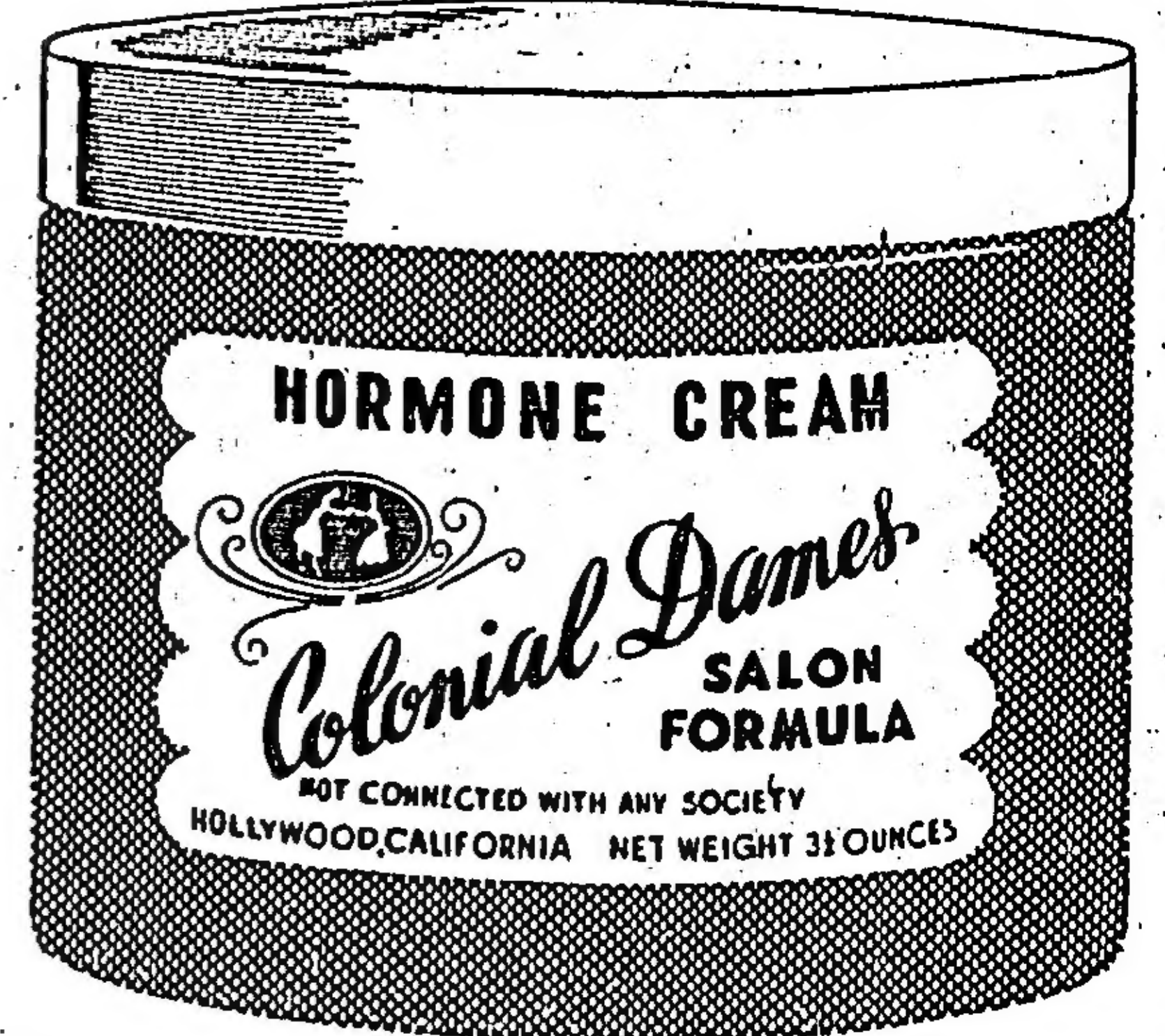
"Later," observes Vistnevski, "the engineer realised it was better that way."

One of the "principal causes of numerous family tragedies in certain countries," says Vistnevski, is marriage for money or social position. Since the revolution, he maintains, that is impossible in Russia.

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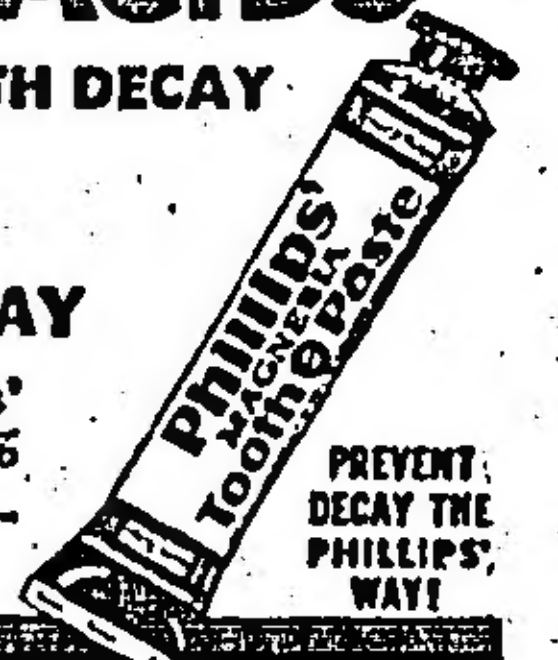
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# FERTILISING THE SEA

By Ian Cox

AN interesting experiment has recently been concluded in Scotland, showing that the animal population of the sea may be increased and the growth of individuals speeded up by the addition of chemical fertilisers to the water.

On land it is easy to see that all animals feed upon living things and that ultimately the food chain ends with the kinds of animal that feed on plants. Plants on the other hand build themselves up from the same substances—carbon dioxide and mineral salts—under the influence of sunlight. It is then that they can be said to support the animal world.

This is no less true of the sea than of the land, with the difference that the individuals making up the great crops of plant life in the seas (known as phyto-plankton) are invisible until we use a microscope. Nevertheless they are there in the water.

In the upper layers of the water conditions are suitable for plant life. Sunlight is present, there is carbon dioxide dissolved from the surface, and there are mineral salts. As the minute plants grow they do not increase so much in size as in number, for when each individual has reached its maximum it divides into two and will go on doing this repeatedly, producing new individuals all the time so long as conditions are favourable.

Upon phyto-plankton hosts of tiny animals feed, and it is these that form the food of the herring, the sprat and of the small fish. These in turn serve to feed the larger fish such as cod, haddock or plaice. Our own sea food therefore depends ultimately on the phyto-plankton.

## PEAK PERIODS

NOW in nature the degree to which these tiny plants multiply is limited by the availability of sunlight and of certain salts—principally nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium—in the form of phosphate and nitrate. There are two peak periods in the year when phyto-plankton occurs on a grand scale—spring and autumn. Within a month or two of the spring peak, however, the supply of various salts is greatly reduced in the upper layers of the water, and mixture with the lower layers from which replenishment could be effected is prevented by reduction in the specific gravity of the upper layers by the warmth of the sun. It is only when the upper layers start cooling in autumn that the mixture can take place, and then, although the phyto-plankton has its salts, its reproductive activity will only persist so long as the sun supplies enough energy.

The Scottish experiment concerned itself with the effects of supplying nitrogen and phosphorus artificially during the relatively non-productive periods, with a view to maintaining a high degree of multiplication all the year round, and hence a constant and plentiful supply of food for the fish in which we are so vitally interested.

## FIRST EXPERIMENT

IT began in March 1942 under the direction of Dr. Gross, of the University of Edinburgh, in a very small arm of Loch Sween, one of the firths on the west coast of Scotland. This arm is about a quarter of a mile long and of rather less width. It was dammed across its mouth to eliminate tidal effects. Nitrate of soda and superphosphate were then added to the water at intervals, being shovelled in behind the propeller of a motor boat to ensure adequate dispersal. After this, large quantities of young plaice and flounders were introduced.

Examination of the phyto-plankton during following summer months showed that the effects of the treatment were positive. The minute plants took up the fertilisers extraordinarily rapidly and the spring peak of multiplication, instead of dying down, was maintained. The minute animals feeding on the plants also increased to a marked extent. The effect of the fertilisers on the fish was equally pronounced although longer term. It was found that the flounders grew twice as fast as those in the neighbouring Loch Sween, and estimates showed that they would reach marketable size in three years, as opposed to six, the normal figure for natural conditions. The plaice grew to 10 inches in two years as against the four or six which would be required in a normal sea loch.

## FISH GROWTH

THE next stage in the experiment was to apply this experience to an arm of the loch which had not been isolated from tidal effects. For this the neighbouring Kyle Scottish, with an area of about 100 acres, was selected, and each month 30 cwt. of nitrate of soda (or 20 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia) and 12 cwt. of superphosphate were added. The treatment, viewed on a per annum per acre basis, is rather less than most modern farmers would apply on the land. The results there were just as encouraging as on the closed one. The losses of nutrients due to tidal water movement were insignificant, and during the summer the minute forms of sea life and the larger inhabitants of the sea were three times as numerous as in untreated water.

By the second year, it was found that the plaice and fry grew at about five times their normal rate in their first six months, and were eight inches long and a quarter of a pound in weight after 18 months. At this stage they were allowed to follow their natural inclination to migrate to deeper water but had they stayed in the fertilised area they would probably have reached minimum marketable size in two years as opposed to the normal three.



"MY AINT IT GOING TO BE TOUGH FOR THOSE GUYS IF SHE DONT COLLAPSE" (Copyright in All Countries)

BY HAL BOYLE

# THOSE ENGLISH AGAIN!

ALCOHOL is variously regarded as a temporary passport to a golden realm of good will, a crutch for the inferior and fearful, and a ticket to perdition.

But wherever it is used, or for what purpose, it develops its own ritual.

In Paris if you don't, what an opinion they would have of you!—you go through a long and complicated ceremony. First you must consult at length with the wine waiter over brands and vintages, weighing their different merits as related to the meal at hand.

If you don't have a real knowledge of wine, you only make yourself ridiculous by pretending. The sensible thing to do is consult with your guests and ask their advice. They will take this as a compliment and respect you for an amiable ignoramus instead of despising you as a pretentious foreign phoney.

When the wine arrives, the waiter first pours a small portion in your glass and waits expectantly. This is the moment of high drama in every French meal. You take a sip, roll it around to savour its bouquet—and every eye at the table is on you. If you nod at the waiter and give him a word of praise, the serving pots on. But you await you if you have accepted a flat sour bottle. The guests will politely drink it, praise it with high adjectives and hate you the rest of their lives.

A French guest can forgive you for mutilating his beloved language—he can never forgive you for ordering him a poor bottle of wine.

For all its acknowledged faults and enemies, liquor is still the chief social lever around the world for lifting strangers from many countries onto a common, though often temporary, level of rosy understanding.

I have travelled in fifty-one countries in the last five years, and in each there always was a host who felt obligated to serve some form of alcoholic beverage.

In Tunisia an Arab chieftain, bound by the Moslem faith from imbibing alcohol, served an orthodox feast. But since the chief guest was an American army officer who bought several thousand dollars' worth of goods from the tribe, the old chieftain had his modern-minded son take the party into town later for a brandy night-cap.

Wherever the white man has carried his flag, the natives who want to do business with him have learned they have to entertain him on his own level. They have learned to pour hospitality from bottles, too.

People from the temperate and northern climes are least educated in the use of alcohol and abuse it most.

A Latin child drinks watered wine in life it is an occasion for him to take a drink of brandy. To take three or four would ordinarily be in his own view and that of his neighbours, a wasteful sin.

The Russian's capacity for vodka is highly overrated. So is the American's capacity for whiskey.

Put fifty from each country in a drinking match with fifty Englishmen trained in foreign service, and at the end of the evening the fifty Russians would be singing "Old Man River," the fifty Americans would be bouncing "The Volga Boatman" off the rafters.

And the fifty Englishmen? They'd be soberly wondering: "Why are those chaps making such a damned racket?"—Associated Press.

# The Men Of The Kremlin

By ZINOVY M. PREEV

DESPITE the official recitatives of Moscow on the inner machinery of its working, the world at large is eagerly curious to penetrate through the thick wall surrounding it in the Kremlin. For it knows that what is happening there, behind those thick walls, greatly affects the course of events outside. And it instinctively feels that some strange influences are at work there, which appear all the more sinister as efforts are being made to keep them from the gaze of the uninitiated.

There is, for instance, a little instructional book designed to enlighten Russian students of political science on the organisation of government in their country. Strange to relate, this interesting little manual on the organisation of government does not even mention the existence of the Politbureau, although its name is on the lips of millions of the better-educated Soviet citizens, who know vaguely that it is the "power behind," and think and speak of it with awe and respect—because, probably without knowing all its members, they know that top-notch leaders of the all-powerful Communist Party, headed by Stalin himself, are members of this compact body, and that they meet "in secrecy."

For no report of any of its meetings, discussions or decisions ever appears in Izvestia or Pravda, which are after-all official organs of the Government and the Communist Party ("Kommunist" for short) respectively, and any Soviet citizen would feel himself completely "out of touch" if he missed reading them.

## No False Modesty

Now there is no false modesty about the Kommunist. It does not believe in hiding its light under a bushel. On the contrary, it never misses an opportunity to take full credit for any "achievement" of the regime. In fact, whenever Stalin's name is mentioned, whether in formal platform speeches or at small local meetings, a reference to his wise leadership of our great "teacher" is usually bracketed with references to the "devoted labours and brilliant direction of our beloved Communist Party." Yet the Politbureau which is the kernel of that party—its brain—is seldom mentioned, though the Party must be supposed to be proud of its brain. But even the formidable political figure of Joseph Stalin cannot conceal it from the public gaze, because only too often at international conferences, Russian delegates, including such political "big shots" as Molotov and Vyshinsky, have to ask for a two-day or three-day adjournment before giving their answers to some question of quite minor importance, such as any other plenipotentiary delegates are usually ready to answer off their own bat.

The same thing has happened in Moscow, with Stalin in his office just round the corner, when one could imagine that a private chat during the luncheon adjournment would be sufficient. Yet Mr. Molotov needs as much time in Moscow as when thousands of miles away, and he needs it no less than Mr. Vyshinsky or Mr. Gromyko under similar circumstances.

The truth of the matter is that there is no such thing as ministerial discretion, or ministerial responsibility, in a "government by committee," and the Politbureau is that committee. Every detail of policy and action is fully debated and decided upon collectively—by the 14 men sitting in conclave, mostly after midnight.

## Nocturnal Meetings

These nocturnal meetings are much in favour in the Kremlin—a tradition of the old revolutionary conspiratorial days when heavily disguised "comrades" met in secret in the dead of night, when even the watchful eye of the Ochrana was closed, or at least half-closed.

An observant foreign diplomat present at one of these conferences has thus summed up for me his impressions of that "power behind" Soviet policy:

"Our greatest difficulty in dealing with the Russians is that we can never feel that we are dealing direct with a fully empowered to negotiate international agreements which, after all, must be hammered out by means of round-table, give-and-take compromises. When you listen to Mr. Molotov's or Mr. Vyshinsky's formal speeches (they seldom descend to intimate, heart-to-heart discussions), you get a strong impression that they are speaking to a rigidly prepared "brief," written by some other hand than theirs. I do not think their proverbial "no" is entirely their own. I believe it is more often a monosyllabic admission of impotence."

In whose hands, then, is the real power in Moscow, including this policy making?

## Stalin Build-Up

Popular opinion, both inside and outside Russia, is inclined to view Joseph Stalin as the modern "autocrat of all the Russias." Certainly, ever since the "liquidation" of Trotsky, Kamenev, Zinoviev and other opponents of what is now variously called the "true Stalin line"—or, more didactically, "Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin line"—tremendous efforts have been made to build up Stalin into a figure of titanic proportions. The entire press, radio and screen have been mobilised for the purpose, until today Generalissimo Stalin appears, not merely as a Chief of State, but as an all-powerful dictator, benevolent though he may appear in the eyes of millions of simple Russian peasants and workers who call him (as they used to call their Tsar)—"Little Father."

More sophisticated Soviet citizens—journalists and novelists, speakers at public meetings and deputies of the Supreme Soviet alike—seldom mention Stalin's name without prefacing or following it with such laudatory appellations as "our great leader," "our wise teacher," "our wise and beloved leader and teacher," etc., etc.

## Shy, Awkward Man

It is enough to watch this shy, awkward man, Joseph Stalin, in public—to see him fidgeting uncomfortably at a military parade in the Red Square, or posing before a film camera as if saying, "Enough of this pose," to realise that he is no strutting peacock, or megalomaniac of the Hitler-Mussolini type. There is no proof or any sign of his personal initiative, or direction in this stupendous Stalin build-up, though it could hardly have been carried out with his tacit acquiescence.

Apparently he shares his colleagues' "realistic" idea that it is good for the Russian people to have a human incarnation of Communist "power," to worship and obey it unthinkingly, or rather that it is good for the Communist party to be so worshipped and obeyed in a concrete, flesh-and-blood form, instead of in a corporate (party) form, which is still beyond the comprehension of most of Russia's teeming millions.

This largely accounts for the fact that the small body of men—the strong silent men of the Politbureau—who really run the government of Russia are content to rule without being seen or talked about. They are evidently prepared to run the risk of finding themselves one day, which must come inexorably—without a successor to the idol of their creation. This is an intriguing problem in political psychology.

What sort of men are they? There are 14 of them. It would be idle to attempt to place them in the order of their importance, or in the probable order of their succession to Stalin. There are really no signs that any of them is being groomed for Stalin's role, and there would be some sign of such grooming if that were in their

plans, for they are deliberate and painstaking planners, both of national economy and party stratagems. Let us take Molotov, for instance, the most prominent among them (after Stalin himself). If only because his job as Foreign Minister brings him more in contact with the outside world, and possibly because by all appearances, he revels in limelight.

A man not without personality—though not pleasing to many. His massive jutting-out chin speaks of stubborn determination. He may be described, without undue understatement, as the careerist of the revolutionary movement. It is said that Lenin had no high opinion of his qualifications for leadership and described him as the "best office clerk" (kantselariat) in Moscow.

In striking contrast to him stands Lavrenty Beria, a swarthy Georgian and an old friend of Stalin's from his early revolutionary days in the Caucasus. He is sparely built, almost cadaverous in appearance with deep-set, tired eyes from which the cold revolutionary fire seems to have burnt out. And little wonder; he has served for years as Chief of the N.K.V.D. (late O.G.P.U., late Tcheka, late Ochrana). But Stalin has a high opinion of his administrative skill and values his specialised experience. He is now one of the Deputy-Chairmen of the Supreme Soviet as well as a member of the Politbureau.

## Other Members

There is another fellow-Caucasian, also an old personal friend of Stalin's—Anastas Mikoyan, an Armenian and, by all accounts, an able executive. With his nose to the grindstone for many years he is essentially a specialist member of the Bureau, not in the State-headship class.

The same applies, clearly, to Andreiev (whose full name is, curiously, Andreievich Andreiev) and Nikolai Voznesensky. Both are neat, businesslike, not colourful figures. Andreiev is a great friend of Molotov and was his right-hand man during the great drive for the collectivisation of peasant farming, by forcing them into the Kolchozes. He is now without an administrative office. His is another Deputy-Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, as is also Voznesensky, who holds in addition the post of Chief of the State Planning Office.

Both may be described as well-educated, efficient executive officers—staunch Stalinites, but somewhat "ordinary," without much "platform manner" and seemingly without great political ambitions. Both are in their late forties. So neither of them has any of that glamour which is attached to the "old revolutionary" type.

## The New Formation

Still younger are Malenkov and Zhdanov—too young even to remember much of life under the old regime. They are "Bolsheviks" of the "new formation"—tough, fanatical, narrow in their outlook.

Malenkov looks every inch a "tough guy," real "boss" type. He is big, with the neck of a bull and an eternal scowl on his face. Amateur speculators in political fortunes tip him for Stalin's successor, times up for the following two reasons. He has succeeded Stalin in the post of Secretary-General of the Communist Party (a post which his chief was content to hold before the war even while he was wielding tremendous political power), and he frequently follows immediately behind Stalin when the latter makes one of his rare public appearances. It is not quite impossible that this burly, physically powerful, comparatively young man (in his early forties, or maybe late thirties) combines his quite important party duties with those of Stalin's personal bodyguard.

Zhdanov—equally young, but not so tough physically—has proved himself a man of great resource and

drive when left practically to himself during the long and bitter siege of Leningrad, where he was and still is in supreme control (nominally Secretary of the Leningrad Committee of the Party). He is undoubtedly a coming man in the Soviet hierarchy, though not a "showy" personality. His ruthlessness probably stood him in good stead when he had to fight an almost forlorn battle in practically isolated Leningrad, but it also left some bitter memories in those who survived that cruel, long-drawn battle.

## Elder Statesman

Of the remaining members of the Politbureau, perhaps Klyment Voroshilov and Lazar Kaganovich are the most outstanding. Voroshilov is a "hero of the Civil War." It is he who is credited with the defeat of the Poles in 1921 (since Trotsky had been relegated to obscurity) and the Stalin himself is credited with the defeat of Generalis Denikin, Koltchak and Wrangel. He had served for years as Stalin's War Minister. Now in his sixties, he is looked upon as an Elder Statesman of the Soviets.

Kaganovich happens to be not only an able industrial organiser (he is an engineer by training) but also Stalin's brother-in-law by his first marriage. Stalin usually chooses him for the most difficult tasks of him for the most difficult tasks of economic and industrial organisation. He was chosen, for instance, to put in order the railways worn out by the 1914-17 war, the civil war and Soviet mismanagement in the early days of the regime.

His hands are now full with the task of organising the production of building materials for the stupendous post-war building reconstruction programme. Nevertheless he has been impressed into the Politbureau, as an expert on industrial problems. He is not much of a speaker, and certainly not a colourful platform personality.

## The Armed Services

There is, further, a General Bulganin—a professional soldier, though not a field commander—who acts as a military member of this inner cabinet, as does also that old cavalry leader, Marshal Boudenny.

It is most significant, however, and an ample proof of the Politbureau's real power—that in a council of ministers comprising 50 members, many of whom are highly technical specialists, there are no seats provided for representatives of the high Soviet Army, the great Air Force and the not inconsiderable Navy. There is only one Minister for all armed services, and he is Stalin, who combines this office with the chairmanship of both the Council of Ministers and the Politbureau.

It is equally significant that such Ministers as those of the Interior, National Security and Justice, usually considered key Ministries in other countries (especially when the Communists are making a bid for governmental control) are in the hands of quite undistinguished party men (Khrushchev, Merkulov and Rzhnevskiy respectively) whose names are even less known to the general public than those of the other many members of the Politbureau. And not because they deliberately shun publicity like the latter. Here, again, is clear indication where the true power is concerned.

## Party As Dictator?

Seeing that there are no signs of any of these men being groomed for succession to Stalin, one may wonder who is at all likely to succeed him. It looks as if the Politbureau is grooming "the Party" as a whole for the role of dictator. This is no new idea in the Soviet political concept. For many years prior to the war the doctrine of collective activity, collective control and collective responsibility had been gaining ground. It spread even to fields of activity where individual inspiration and individual expression are usually considered essential to creative effort.

The war had the need for a figurehead of heroic impressiveness to inspire a patriotic fervour in the masses were largely responsible for the Stalin build-up, though it had begun much earlier, when there was an almost equally great need for keying up the backward Russian

masses for the great effort of industrialisation. Also, time was needed to consolidate the power of the Party.

The men of the Politbureau apparently believe that, in a few more years, the Party will be entrenched strongly enough to do without a semi-dictator. Already it is "Great Stalin" and the "beloved Komparty." Soon it may be just Komparty.

## Mental Isolationism

Whatever credit may be claimed by this determined body of men who have isolated themselves in the Kremlin for turning their backward peasant people into an industrial nation, it is certainly a great misfortune for world peace and co-operation that they should be so hopelessly ignorant of the great world outside. Steeped in the doctrines of "Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin"—the official source of all politico-economic knowledge and wisdom—they are divorced from the main current of human thought and progress.

To be sure, they have at their disposal a vast network of worldwide and highly organised information services, both official and unofficial. Here, again, we meet with a peculiarly Russian—or, to be more correct, Bolshevik—characteristic. All the information reaching the Kremlin is either incomplete or one-sided.

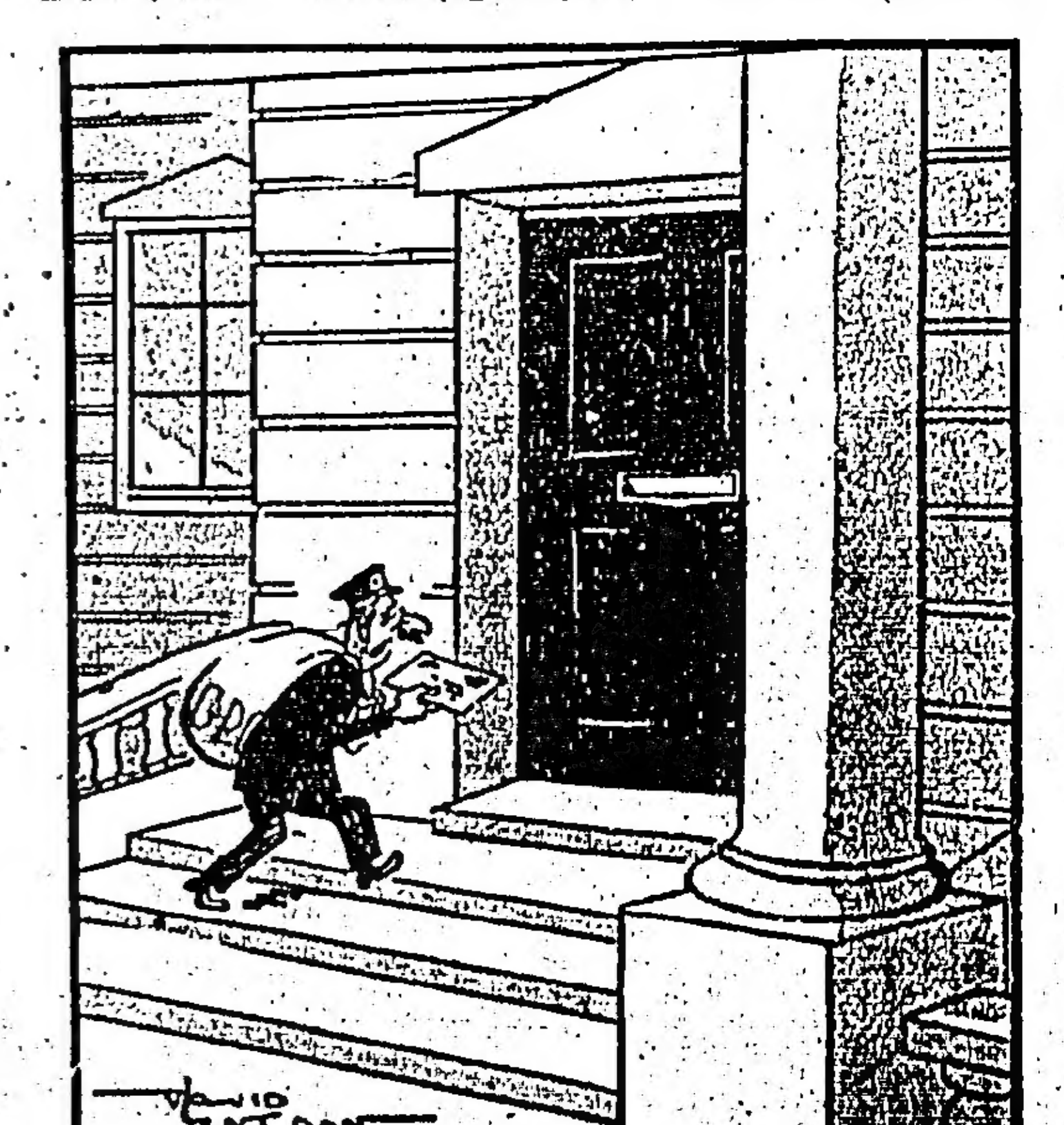
In their smaller ways, Soviet representatives abroad—diplomatic, commercial, etc.—are as exclusive and secretive as the members of the Politbureau themselves. They segregate themselves from the communities to which they are posted. Their staffs are housed in specially organised official apartment houses or hotels. Their children are sent to "Soviet" schools established for them by the benevolent Government, to keep them "uncontaminated."

## A Soviet Lament

I recall a conversation I once had with a member of one of the numerous Soviet commercial delegations. It started in his office, on a purely official business, which had to be cut short owing to the lateness of the hour and the legitimate claims of the office cleaners. To finish it I suggested an adjournment to my club for a "bite or a drink." I should have known better. The poor fellow looked startled for a moment, and then apologetically, without declining my invitation.

"You understand," he explained apologetically, "we are not supposed to accept any invitations from business acquaintances, or visit them in their office. Personally, I think it a bad policy and not to our advantage." (Continued on Page 10)

## DAVID LANGDON CARTOON



"Bang goes my Christmas box if this one blows up..."



# WHAT IS YOUR RELIGION?

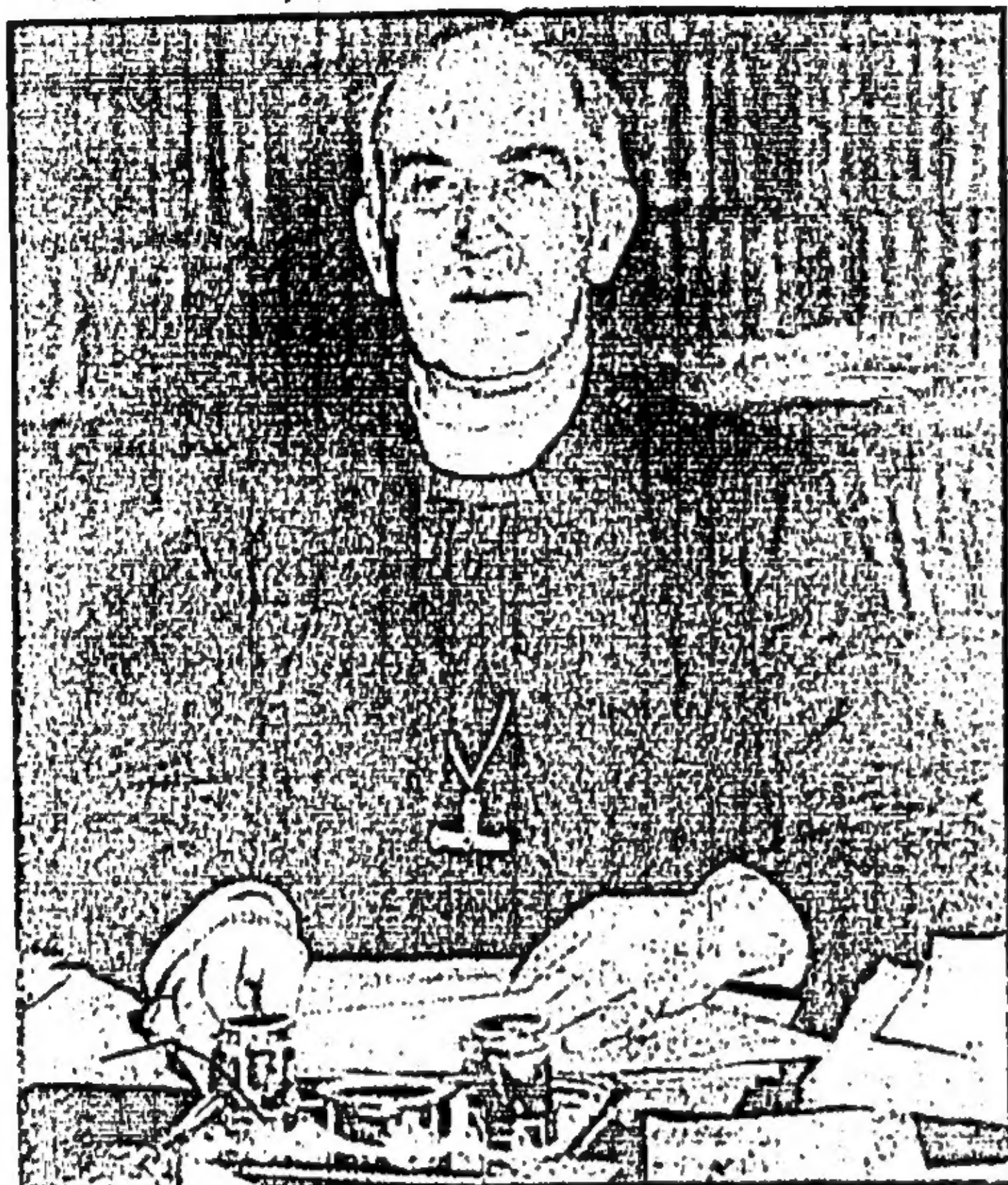
What are the religious beliefs that play so large a part in British character and history? On what do the Churches agree? Where do they differ? At this moment, when once more the cry is heard, "We need a great spiritual revival to rouse us," the leaders of the three most

powerful religious communities, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderator of the Free Churches, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, have agreed to set down, in simple language, the beliefs for which their Churches stand.

## THE BELIEFS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

by . . . . .

### The Archbishop of Canterbury



Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury

THE principal beliefs of the Church of England are expressed in its Book of Common Prayer and are summarised in the Apostles' Creed.

In a short article it is obviously impossible to expound them or even to state them; but I will say this much.

We believe in a personal God who has a character and a will; who is for some things and against others; who has made men to be persons, with the responsibilities of character and choice; whose moral laws are good because He is good, and are necessary for life because He is God.

#### Love of God

We believe that Jesus Christ is both God and man, that He came to live for a time as man among men to do three things: to show the true character of God in relation to men and of men in relation to God; to bring the redemptive force of His own love and sacrifice into a world where every human situation and every man quite clearly needs redemption from the destructive and killing forces of evil; and to make that force effective in all who believe in Him.

We believe that Jesus Christ called believers in Him into a Society of which He was the head, from God and through death and resurrection, returned to God is the Head; to which through the Holy Spirit He gave and gives His presence; in which man can live and walk by the Spirit; through which the redemptive work of Christ is to be continued.

That Society we call the Holy Catholic Church, partly militant here on earth, partly triumphant in the eternal Kingdom of God to which Christ brings all faithful men, there to glorify God and enjoy Him for ever.

#### Agreement

In subsequent articles of this series leaders of other Churches in Britain are to state their principal beliefs.

I believe that every one of them would accept all that I have just written.

Let us give its full significance to the fact that over such a great area of fundamental Christian doctrine there is agreement between all the main Christian bodies, and let us thank God that in recent times the recognition of this fact has removed very much of the bitterness of controversy and opposition which in the past so injured the cause of Christ.

Differences remain and some of them go deep, but it is not my purpose here to discuss them. I am asked only to state our own principal beliefs.

#### Sacraments

A member of the Church of England then believes the doctrines of the Apostles' Creed; he believes that the Church of England is a part of that Holy Catholic Church of which Christ is the Head.

Within the Church of England he finds a system of Church life which goes back to the days of the Apostles—entrance to the Church by Baptism with its completion in

Confirmation, the weekly gathering of the family of Christ on the day which commemorates His resurrection in Sunday worship, the central act of the Family and of all its members in the Holy Communion, and all the other sacramental acts of the Church—a sacrament being an act in which the Church knows, either from our Lord's own appointment of it or from its own experience, that there is a special interaction between our human spirits and the Holy Spirit of God.

He finds also a system of Church order which also goes back in unbroken succession to the days of the Apostles, whereby bishops are the chief overseers of the people of Christ; priests and deacons are ordained by them to minister the word of God and His holy sacraments and to be pastors "and shepherds" and the laity are one with them in the work of the Church in which all are "a royal priesthood, a consecrated nation."

He finds also in the worship, teaching and fellowship of the Church his Christian duties: "their emphasis varies as the conditions of secular life vary; but fundamentally they are the same—after the example of Christ and in dependence upon Him to worship God in spirit and in truth, to love the brotherhood and honour all men, to endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, and so to be clothed with his fellow Christians 'the salt of the earth' and 'the light of the world' of the world's heaviness."

"I have put the first things first. Now let me mention two secondary characteristics of the Church of England."

It has in a peculiarly intimate way grown up with the English nation, powerfully affecting it and being affected by it.

It was the foster parent of our nationhood and of our liberties, the pioneer in education and in what we should now call social services.

At a time when the nation was reaching a period of great vitality it reformed itself, putting away, in a rough and ready manner perhaps, many of the abuses and errors of the medieval Church.

In the times that followed (by divisions for which the Church must carry its own share of the blame) it ceased to be the Church of all the Christian people of the country.

Further, it was too much under the control of the State.

As a result of this long history we inherit much cumbersome and out-of-date machinery, which is in process of being remedied by continuous measures of Church reform, but which still handicaps us.

#### The tradition

Yet it remains true that in a very real sense the Church of England does at home and even more abroad stand for and express the Christian tradition of this country, and is in all kinds of ways built into the fabric of our national life and literature and social institutions.

For instance, very citizen lives in some parish of some diocese and can claim the spiritual counsel and ministrations of its parish priest; and this pastoral duty of the clergy (made often enough almost impossible by the aggregation of immense populations and the shortage of clerical manpower) still remains as the first care and privilege of the Church.

If in God's good time there can be reunion of now separated bodies, the Church of England will again and more fully be that which our history marks it out to be.

The other characteristic grows in part out of our historic past, but has a universal significance.

It is sometimes said that nobody can tell what the Church of England believes. I hope I have shown above that the accusation is untrue.

It believes in the faith of the Catholic Church of which it is a part, and that faith is in the Creeds, the Prayer-book and the Ordinal.

#### Freedom

It is also said that you can find great varieties of interpretation held in the Church of England. That is true and, as I shall show, is a strength and not a weakness.

#### Maison Richelieu

Customer: This little felt hat I bought here—how does it come to have a tab on it, marked "Thowle and Suppleton?"

Foulencough: Ah! These are the names of the two girls who made the hat. The tab is put on for checking purposes.

Customer: Very interesting. Thowle and Suppleton happens to be a fairly well-known firm making felt carpets.

Foulencough: Indeed, yes. And by an odd coincidence I employ their two daughters, Dora Thowle and Constance Suppleton.

Customer: I see. An extraordinary coincidence.

Foulencough: Yes. Most extraordinary. One could hardly credit it, were it not so.

It affirms the fundamental doctrines of the Church, it repudiates certain accretions to them as erroneous; between those two limits it leaves a great measure of freedom and gives to its members the right and the duty of private judgment.

All the doctrines of God's dealings with men lead to mysteries, in which men see only through a glass darkly.

There are matters which the whole Church has not and never can define finally in precise terms of human language; over-definition leads to error on one side or another.

In this region the Church of England, within the limits which I have mentioned, leaves a wide freedom, believing that in this way the responsibility of each member is best developed and enrichment of Christian truth and understanding best comes; it is therefore slow to embark on heresy-hunts.

#### Sign of truth

Of course every Church must ask itself this question—Where is the final authority to which we look for the faith which we hold?

The Church of England believes that the Holy Spirit of God, the only final authority, speaks to us in Holy Scripture, in the tradition of the Church and in the living thought and experience of today.

Thus there is a threefold cord, each single strand of which unrelates to the others leads astray.

At my enthronement, as Archbishop I used these words: "The stresses within the Church of England, so far as they are due to tensions between divine truths imperfectly integrated by men, are signs of truthfulness and of health."

"They may easily enough be allowed to cause a confusion of voices."

"But it is the conviction and the justification of the Church of England that Christ means us to essay this difficult comprehension, to hold together within our communion of the Catholic Church what may not be put asunder without grievous injury, and to present as far as we may, the wholeness of the Gospel of Christ."

So we test all things by the threefold appeal to the Holy Spirit in Scripture, tradition and contemporary reason, and believe that in the fellowship of charity and worship the Holy Spirit will keep us in the true faith.

#### Our heritage

So the Church of England stands, faulty as every Church is faulty, yet with manifest signs of its place in the Catholic Church of Christ and in the working out of Christ's purpose; with many weaknesses, but strong in its resources of divine experience and grace; hard pressed in a difficult world, but resolute to meet it with the Gospel of Christ; English in its tradition, its tendency to deify itself, its wise hesitation to protest too much and beyond the evidence, but Catholic in its secure foundation upon the rock of Christ.

Here is the rich heritage of our Christian past enshrined in our glorious cathedrals and lovely parish churches: here is a large room in which men may move freely to love Christ and battle for Him; here is the strait gate and narrow way which leads to life.

All these things play their part in the beliefs of members of the Church of England.

The second article in the series, by the Rev. J. M. Richardson, M. A., B.D., Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council, will be published next Saturday.

—By "Candidus"—

## AN AMBASSADOR OF ILLWILL

FROM time to time, nations send out people under the pleasing and friendly title "Ambassadors of Goodwill." Sometimes they fly around the world, or travel in parties. It is their job to foster friendly relations between their own nation and other races, and there is no doubt that, in many instances, better understanding is brought about and mutually beneficial relations established.

Occasionally, some misguided and narrow-minded people throw spanners into the wheels of international relationship, and they have only themselves to blame if they earn the title of "Ambassadors of Illwill." The American Colonel McCormick comes under the latter category, and what he hopes to gain beyond notoriety it is difficult to say.

That he should have the impudence to insult the British nation stamps him as a man whose ego is overwhelmed with the importance of his own unimportance. He lacks vision and understanding and, above all, the common attributes of charity and sympathetic understanding. His sneering attitude of almost frenzied hate against England brands him as a mischievous tub-thumper exuding pseudo pomposity, venom and scorn from every pore. Fortunately, he is not a typical American!

THE ever-increasing overcrowding in Hongkong, the congestion, the lack of houses, business offices and other urgently required buildings, continually emphasises and re-emphasises the urgency of settling once and for all the Military Lands problem. Traffic jams are daily becoming worse, and the conditions may well

become chaotic unless the War Office can be persuaded to release its throttle-hold on the Colony, which has brought to a standstill progress and vital development.

It is nothing short of scandalous that the greater part of the most valuable part of the Colony is used for housing a few troops and providing Ordnance and other stores, which could easily be accommodated elsewhere.

We seem to wait in vain for the man of vision, action and ability, who will possess sufficient personality and power to restore the land which, under the Crown, rightfully belongs to the taxpayers.

SPEAKING of housing: A friend of mine, shortly leaving the Colony, advertised his flat. I spent an evening with him opening one hundred and fifty-eight replies!

Little do those who are comfortably housed realise the tragedy which exists in Hongkong today. Applicants pleaded to be given the opportunity to remove their children from overcrowded hotels and boarding houses. Some of the letters might have been written in tears, so poignant were the appeals.

The location of the flat was not advertised, but to many, driven to utter distraction, it mattered not where the few rooms might be which they might enjoy a semblance of family life. Such unfortunate people pray in vain for a happy issue out of all their troubles—and yet there are still many buildings withheld because of the reluctance to de-requisition.

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PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

## AMERICAN ARMENIANS GOING HOME

One hundred and fifty-three Armenians, most of whom went to the United States three decades ago, have left for the "Home of our Forefathers."

Sot I. Chepurnykh, Soviet Vice-Consul in New York, said that they were the first contingent of about 6,000 Armenians expected to leave America under a world-wide repatriation programme being conducted by the "Armenian Republic" of the U.S.S.R.

Most of those who sailed aboard the Soviet liner Borsala had lived in the New England states. They emigrated to the United States in the World War I period, to escape the Turkish invaders of their homeland.

"Deepest Gratitude"

A statement issued by the committee to aid the repatriation of Armenians said that they are going back because of "the desire to live and work in the land where for

countless generations before us our ancestors have lived, struggled and brought forth a matchless civilisation."

"We depart from the United States of our own free will, with sentiments of deepest gratitude and admiration towards the American people," the statement added. "America gave us refuge. The democratic institutions of America afforded us an opportunity to build life anew. We did our utmost to serve America well."

The emigrants said that they had formed "ardels"—co-operative groups of arts and crafts—and had bought machinery in America, with which to follow their trades when they reached their homeland.

**Tax-Free Land Grants**  
Chepurnykh said that each of the repatriated families will be given tax-free plots of land and loans up to 30,000 rubles with 10 to 15 years for repayment.

A 22-year-old New York girl, Isabel Chookasjian, said that she was "and" at leaving America, but "excited" at the adventure of travel. She and her sister, Shukry, 18, were born in the United States.

The emigrants accepted Soviet citizenship when they agreed to be repatriated.—Associated Press.

## BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

BEHIND the guarded announcement that the Steadman-street band at the Southport Flower Show will play a barrel-organ by Miss Rose Waldeck, during the sheep dog events, lies a romance.

But there is no time to go into all this, now that Kaffirs are booming. When in doubt, order the Horsepath Oxy-Acetylene Welding Goggles, on view every day at the Southport Edith Philicoombe.

#### Manx awfully

THE arrival of a consignment of Manx kippers without any tails at Portrush is now found to have been a mistake. The tails were clipped off in error, owing to a misunderstanding, and in order to combat widespread ignorance, in

the words of a spokesman, "To foster widespread ignorance would have been a truer description of this absurd gesture," commented a passer-by.

#### Down Heartsease-lane

"ROCKET" propulsion applied to peaceful activities. This may mean the boiling of an egg in 748918 of a second, by generating 30,000 degrees Centigrade in the warhead of a rocket capable of travelling at 764 miles a second. Or it may mean an electric sink, powerful enough to split into pieces the moment the current is turned on. Whatever it means, we must keep forging ahead to wherever we are going.

Lighting-up time 3.15. Low tide at Swindon Pier 8.1. Moon sets 6.24. Time in Rio de Janeiro 9.30. Size in collars 16.



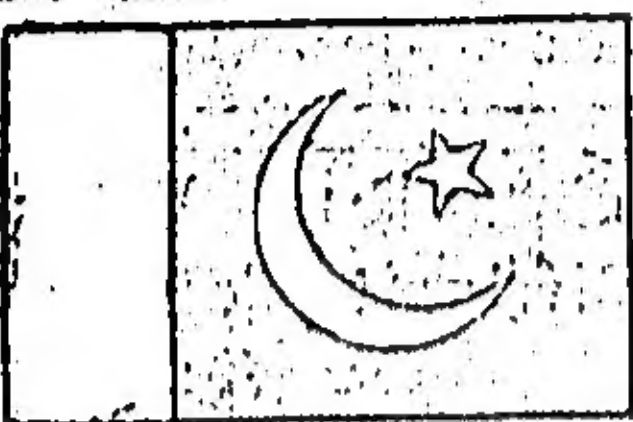




## Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. He was born in 1848, a famous Irishman who became—  
Father of the House of Commons,  
Founder of London evening newspaper,  
Known by the initials Tey Pay?
2. Can you name the remnants of the British Army which are called—  
Whitewashers, Royal Tigers, Moonrakers?
3. Which of these during Lent used to be eaten as fish—  
Whales, porpoises, seals?
4. This is the flag of—  
Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt?



5. An airplane would use most petrol on a flight from London to—  
Paris, Brussels, Dublin, Amsterdam?
6. How many of these women may we read of in the Bible—  
Jehzabel, Deborah, Witch of Endor, Queen Mab, Abigail, Queen of Sheba?
7. Can you name the most inland of all English cities? Among her many trades are—  
Ships' turbines, lighthouses, ships' cabins?
8. If you were a philanthropist you would—  
Design illuminated addresses, collect labels, have a liking for arson?

9. To which sect is the cow sacred—  
Moslem, Hindu, Sikh, Mohammedan?
10. In which Gilbert and Sullivan opera does the male chorus consist of members of the House of Lords—  
Pirates of Penzance, Iolanthe, Gondoliers, Patience?

## Czechs Looking For New Home

The Slovak League of America hopes to move to the Dominican Republic some 2,000 Czechoslovaks who fled from their native land when the Russians moved in at the close of the war, the League's president said recently.

Pe'er P. Jurechak, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, asserted that the refugees were now in Germany and Austria and faced "certain death" if they returned to Czechoslovakia while it was under Russian domination.—Associated Press.

# HAROLD STASSEN, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, STATES PROGRAMME

BY JAMES E. AUSTIN  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Nov. 28.—Harold E. Stassen advocates a flexible system of taxation to move with the tide of national employment, and urges that \$1,000,000,000 a year be spent on a mass house-building programme.

First avowed candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948, Stassen is also the first to come forward with a detailed political platform. He presented his views on taxation, housing, communism, labour, national health and small business in a book just published.

It is entitled appropriately, "Where I Stand." In a foreword to the volume, Stassen explained: "I believe in the principles set forth in this book. I urge them upon my countrymen regardless of any individual political fortune or misfortune."

### Lists His Proposals

He said he believed that: 1. We must combat the infiltration of Communism and Socialism into this country "as we would combat a plague."

2. The Taft-Hartley law "will be the foundation for a fair, just, and well-balanced labour policy in America," and while it requires amending, "should not be repealed."

3. In peacetime, the Federal Government should not take more than 50 percent of the total income from any American, as an incentive to new investment. Additional, a tax of 1½ percent should be imposed on stagnant capital above a certain amount.

4. Small new business should be given a chance for success by special tax reductions, and all taxes should be cut whenever six percent of the total labour force is unemployed.

5. To replace the "pathetic or unpardonable incompetence" in government housing, circles, "we need a mass-house building programme" costing \$1,000,000,000 a year. As a secondary phase, there should be "the maximum use of existing houses and existing shelter."

6. Rent controls should be continued for two years more, but ceilings should be removed within 60 days from any housing unit of more than two rooms occupied by only one person.

7. A programme of building up medical care and facilities in sections now denied such care should be instituted rather than a system of compulsory health and hospitalisation. Every American now protected by Social Security could have

### Housing Plan Urged

through that medium insurance against medical or hospital expenses exceeding \$250 a year.

8. The GOP must guard against party domination by big business. And it must take six steps to help small business grow, including tax aid, simplification of government controls and the collective-bargaining procedure, decentralisation of the administration of government policies, and vigilant opposition to monopolistic practices.

Stassen devoted considerable space to the struggle between Communism and Capitalism.

prosecution for law-breaking. Stassen would keep the American people fully informed, and he would meet Communist-raised issues squarely, and expose their own disruptive proposals. Americans should be urged not to associate with Communists, who should in turn be banned from Federal, state and local payrolls.

So important did Stassen consider the new Taft-Hartley labour law that he gave it more space than any other single issue. In a lengthy chapter, he claimed sponsorship of several features of it, but asserted that the measure "goes too far in three respects."

Labour Act Criticised

### Sees Red Menace

He expressed belief—after a visit to Russia during which he conferred with Stalin visited Russian factories, and talked with Russian workers—that all but "the blindest Communists" there can be convinced that our system is "not only the most highly productive one but is also subject to a peaceful and evolutionary correction of its own weaknesses and faults."

Stassen warned, nevertheless, that "we must study the American Communist, which his movements and his methods, resist him with every legal means at our command."

To do that, he proposed a 32-point programme against Communism, including exposure, identification and supply. It is nice to have nothing but the ironing to do, but it is not very cheap; the nappies alone cost about 12s. a week.

CLEANING is easy. The garbage chute just outside the front door swallows up rubbish as often as you like.

American women are very house-proud, and though they could feed their families entirely out of cans, they don't, but work hard at their own housekeeping.

Hired help is obtainable, if you can afford two pounds a week for it. Most people say it's very inefficient. When the baby is little, the only way in which the mother can get a spell away is either for the father to take a turn—most American husbands are very good about this—or for some neighbour to oblige.

We in our block have a fairly well-developed system of minding one another's babies; and if it is for the evening only when the baby may be expected to be asleep, a high school girl will often earn a bit by acting as watcher. But obviously none of this can be done very often.

(Continued on Page 10)

## NEW YORK HOUSEKEEPING

MOST visitors to New York seem to stay in hotels or service flats in the centre. I decided to live with a family.

This family is like a great many families in London: A young couple in their twenties—the man has an administrative job, the wife keeps house, and they have a son nine months old, who is not intended to be an only child, unless prices go up too much.

Prices of many foods, particularly meat, butter and eggs, are extremely high by our standards; and though there is a great deal of food about, the prices jump from day to day so that the price you see on the ticket is often less than the price you have to pay. This makes a real problem for those living on fixed incomes.

THIS family doesn't live in the city, but in Great Neck on Long Island, a residential suburb with tree-lined roads and many small parks—an ideal place for children, particularly since all the roads are speed-limited.

BY MARGARET COLE

We have a flat on the ground floor of a new three-storey building; it has two good-sized rooms, of which one has a door and the other leads to a space about nine feet square, in which we eat. There is also a small bathroom and a kitchen, with an enormous refrigerator internally lighted.

It is centrally heated and electrically lit, of course—no fireplaces or lamps to clean. The floors are wood, and there is constant hot water which is very hot indeed.

We use hot water, however, principally for washing the dishes, ourselves and our stockings; for in the basement, in a room where the prams are parked, there are 60-in-the-slot washing machines and drying machines which take care of most of the laundry except the sheets and the baby's nappies.

The nappies are dropped into a huge sanitary bin and collected weekly by a company which brings a fresh

## The SNAPSHOT GUILD



Give a baby a drum to beat and you've given him a prop to keep his interest at high pitch while you snap his picture.

### PROPS FOR PICTURES

ONE of my wife's friends who has a small son came up with a hint the other day that any mother or father might use when taking pictures of babies.

As any parent knows, the real job in getting a picture of Junior is keeping him still. Too often, just as you're set to shoot, the baby crawls off—or runs, if he's large enough. Then you must focus all over again.

My wife's friend got around this nicely not long ago by giving her young son a piece of scotch tape. He grabbed for it eagerly, clutched it, pulled it, was puzzled when it stuck to his fingers. Meanwhile, his mother properly focussed the camera. Then, when the baby looked up appealingly, asking for help—click! She snapped the shutter.

This use of scotch tape was a new idea to me although I've used similar tricks myself—one of the favourites being to toss my young

son an unopened box of cookies and shoot while he frantically sought to get at the contents inside the wrapped box.

It's easy to see how a cookie or toy or game may be needed for a prop "to keep a child's interest aroused while you are taking his picture. But in addition props of one sort or another can also serve usefully in making other types of pictures. A saucer of milk can be used to lure a cat to pose; or a bone for a dog.

With adults props will serve a different purpose—helping to relieve the "camera shy" feeling so many of us have. For example, give Dad a book to read and go ahead and make your picture while he's engrossed in the story. You'll have a snapshot that's natural and unposed. Or picture Mother while she's wrapped up in counting the stitches in a sweater she's knitting; she won't be worried about the camera.

Any list of such props could be endless, but all of them can help you at one time or another. For when people are engaged in some activity they are most often relaxed and natural. And better pictures result.

—John van Guilder.

## VIGNETTES OF LIFE



## "Hobbies"

By KEMP STARRETT





## The Boys' & Girls' Club Association

The following events are being organized in support of the Association funds:—

**SUNDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1947**

Softball Match at Caroline Hill Football Ground.  
Lady Grantham has kindly consented to open the Match at 10.30 A.M.

Tickets obtainable at the offices of Messrs. Percy Smith & Co.

**MONDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1947**

Gala First Night Performance of  
**"AN INSPECTOR CALLS"**  
presented

By The Hong Kong Stage Club  
At The Missions to Seamen  
(next to the China Fleet Club)  
8.30 P.M.

Seats may be booked at Moutrie's.

**FRIDAY, 5th DECEMBER, 1947**

Special Dance  
At The Kowloon Cricket Club.  
Tickets: \$15 double, \$8 single.

**SATURDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1947**

Grand Fete  
At The Murray Barracks Parade Ground.  
(By kind permission of the O.C., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers).

**SUNDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1947**

At Caroline Hill Football Ground  
First Match 10.30 A.M.

**TUESDAY, 9th DECEMBER, 1947**

A Grand Evening of  
**BOXING**

Specially Arranged At The China Fleet Club.  
Complete Details of all Events will appear later.

The **SINCERE Co. Ltd.**  
HONGKONG'S GREAT DEPARTMENT STORE

**DIARIES**  
FOR 1948

**LETTS** FOR BOY SCOUTS  
GIRL GUIDES  
BUSINESS MEN

**COLLINS** POCKET SIZES  
DESK SIZES

**CALENDARS**  
AND CHRISTMAS CARDS  
IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS  
FOR YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS

## The Men Of The Kremlin

(Continued from Page 6)

Take my own case, for instance. I am here to develop trade between our two countries. To do my work properly, I must get to know the market, meet various firms engaged in it, and so on. But it is difficult to do so if you cannot mix freely with the people. Since I came here I have been asked to have lunch or a drink on many occasions—Englishmen in business are very hospitable—but I was obliged to refuse. I am glad you took my refusal nicely. Others seem to get offended. They think I dislike them because I am a Communist and they are bourgeois. We are not as narrow as all that.

"Of course," he hastened to add, as if suddenly remembering that even underground walls may have ears, "I belong to the Party and am loyal to our regime. But I am also a business man. That is why I am here. I think I could be more useful to our organisation if I could mix more freely with our business friends."

### Chinese Wall

I often think of that racial little Soviet business man when I think of those big men isolated in the Kremlin. In his case isolation and paucity of information may be just a handicap to trade development. The same principles applied to state business, and especially to foreign affairs, involving foreign nations, inevitably lead to such results as, say, the last Moscow Conference.

This is not to say—far from it!—that only the Chinese Wall of personal isolation prevents the Soviet leaders from handling foreign affairs with greater knowledge, understanding, and willingness to co-operate. There are many and various other factors. But where men wielding unusual power shut themselves in behind such a wall and mould their policies, not so much on objective in-

## HOUSEKEEPING IN NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 9)

Shopping, in the local food stores, is made easier by the use of a wire trolley basket which you push around collecting purchases—you can put the baby on the top shelf if he's fit.

When you have finished, you pass through a wicket where your purchases are totted up and paid for—and in the course delivered outside the door of the flat.

New York's delivery services are remarkable. You can "window shop" at the big stores on Fifth Avenue or anywhere else, decide that you would like, say, a calf-length skirt, and order it to be sent up without paying anything. If in the meantime you change your mind—or if your husband says you will look appalling in it—you can send it back again. I don't know how many times one can play that game with the same shop, but it would come expensive for us, for it costs us five shillings a time to make the 16-mile trip to the city.

### CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution of yesterday's puzzle.—Across: 1 and 7, Egg and bacon; 10, Need; 11, East; 12, Cakes; 13, So; 14, Troop; 15, Abdomen; 20, Nec; 21, Emir; 22, Top; 23, Drama; 25, Sonata; 27, Title; 28, Den.

Down: 1, Enamelled; 2, Gear; 3, Gent; 4, Adenoid; 5, Neat; 6, Decree; 7, See 1 Across; 8, Associate; 9, Stop; 16, Beant; 17, Depot; 18, Moral; 19, Crown; 24, Ate; 25, Mad.

formation as on doctrinaire theories, while stewing in their Kremlin autoclave (in vacuo, as it were), then, obviously, some entirely new and quite unorthodox technique must be required in order to get "on with it"—perhaps not so "gentlemanly" as the traditional diplomatic technique, and not necessarily "tough" but certainly more reciprocal.

## JOHN PUDNEY ON NEW BOOKS

# ...I call in the help of my dog & cat

### Dogs

THROUGH half-closed lids two alert eyes watch me as I write. They belong to Dog Juno. She is the mother of 18. She has a husband in the R.A.F. But she prefers me.

With a guilty glance in her direction, I will admit I shun dog-lovers. I hate passionate doggie-patter. I will not devote time to dogs, except when they take me out for a walk. I just "get on" with dogs. Meaning look from Juno forces me to add that I cannot get on entirely without them.

Worse than the patter is, usually, doggie-literature, which aches with arch sentimentalism. So it was my prejudice which faced "THE FIRESIDE BOOK OF DOG STORIES," edited by Jack Goodman (Cassell, 12s. 6d.).

Confronted with Mr James Thurber's introduction, I read on. Thurber is an objective partisan. "It did not take Man long—probably not more than a hundred centuries—to discover that all the animals except the dog were impossible around the house."

The book contains dog pieces by people as diverse as Rudyard Kipling, Thomas Mann, Anatole France, and John Galsworthy. All contributors are writers of some eminence. Even so, it is a pleasant surprise to find a dog-documentary so clear of sentimentalism, so varied and so readable.

There is tragedy; there is humour. Through it all runs that enduring thread of loyalty which is dog-lore. A glance from Dog Juno tells me that to write another word would embarrass her.

### Cats

CAT MEMI is white, with a yellow, scathing gaze. She loves herself. Temporarily she dotes upon her 24th and 25th

kittens. She likes our house. She tolerates me.

A white cat is the heroine of "BURL, THE STORY OF A CAT," by Alexander M. Frey (Jonathan Cape, 6s.). She is much more fey than any realistic cat. Her story, told by a Swiss author, and translated into nice, clean English by Gwenda David and Eric Mosbacher, is a fantastical one.

Burl lives with an old lady who dies. The cat stays in the empty house until the old lady's son comes home. She gets on rather too well with him for a cat, but he has to leave her behind in order to go to find work.

She follows him across the ocean, is stripped of her fur, grows feathers instead, and ends by making a fortune for her human friend as an exhibit in a circus.

It is one of those wry and naive fantasies which belong to Central Europe. It neatly avoids whimsy. It even gets through cat-love scenes unscathed by sentimentalism. It adds nothing to the eternal mysteries of cats which Mr T. S. Eliot and so many distinguished writers have tried to interpret.

Buy it for the children when they get a bit older and have an adult taste for children's books.

### Ghosts

MY third silent critic is the old stuffed monkey I have possessed since I was three. He haunts me benevolently as I read how one of those immaculately respectable characters created by Sheridan Le Fanu was driven by an imaginary monkey to cut his throat.

This collection of creepy tales written by that almost forgotten author, "IN A GLASS DARKLY" (Lehmann, 8s. 6d.), has just been edited by Mr. V. S. Pritchett. They are quiet, spacious, not unhappy. Their chill suddenly comes over you like a window being opened by the wind. Pritchett succeeds in a couple of pages in expressing volumes about ghost story tradition. Le Fanu was born in Dublin in 1814. He lived industriously, and obscurely as editor and part-owner of a newspaper. If mass indulgence in the intricacies of psychology has not spoiled you for the amiable vice of ghost stories, try these little rediscovered masterpieces.

### Humans

HERE is a book I would not let Dog Juno read. It might shake her faith. Nor would I offer it to Cat Memi, for it would sharpen her amiable cynicism.

It is a study in disloyalty called "THE SOVIET SPIES" (Nicholas Kaye, 12s. 6d.). It tells the story of the cypher clerk Gouzenko, of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, who suddenly betrayed his own country. In 1945, you may recollect, he placed himself and his family under the protection of the Canadian authorities, handing over vital papers—known as the "Hundred Documents."

So a formidable spy ring was disclosed. A number of well-placed Canadian and British citizens were charged with the betrayal of their country. Canadian M.P. Fred Rose ultimately received a six-year sentence, and Dr. Max, arrested at the close of a lecture he was giving on the nuclear theory at King's College, Strand London, received a ten-year sentence.

It seems curious that it has been left to an American, Mr. Richard Hirsch, "late Lieutenant-Colonel, Military Intelligence Division, U.S. War Department General Staff," to write the detailed story of one of

the most dramatic and far-reaching espionage cases which the British Empire has ever known.

Mr. Hirsch has a great gift for documentary presentation. Even the background and colour which he has deftly shaded in appear to be accurate. I was persuaded, for instance, that his description of Colonel Burt and Detective Inspector Whitehead leaving Scotland Yard on a morning in early October in a fog of yellow-grey, fore-veiled on the picturesque. A telephone check-up on the two-year-old records of the Clerk of the Weather proved Hirsch to be correct.

Why did this Soviet citizen betray his country? Why did so many seemingly intelligent and responsible men and women betray theirs? Not for money. The book shows that only paltry sums changed hands. The answer which this brilliant but actual narrative hints at is that the sense of conspiracy broke down their loyalties.

A slip in my copy tells me that Darryl Zanuck is to let us see it all on celluloid. On paper, meanwhile, I will vouch that this is about the slickest, most sinister spy story that has come my way. Not a pretty picture of human loyalties. Don't try it on the dog!

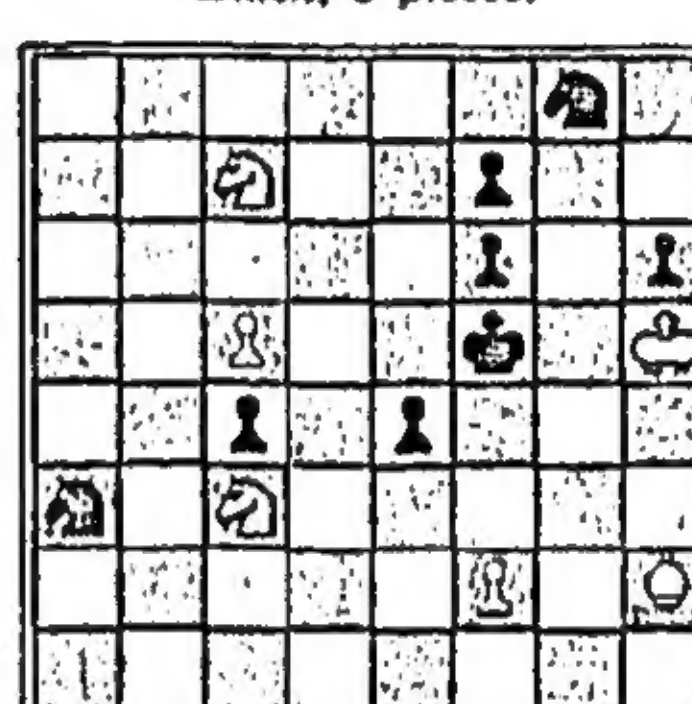
### Superhuman

PROFESSOR G. D. H. COLE has written a popular book to make you think, called "THE INTELLIGENT MAN'S GUIDE TO THE POSTWAR WORLD" (Gollancz, 21s.). Its intellectual fat it made up of half a million words, 1,143 pages, 123 maps and (praise be!) a 70-column index.

This falls into the superhuman category. Cat Memi yawns. Dog Juno twitches with dreams. I am but human: words fail me.

## CHESS PROBLEM

By A. W. GALITZKY  
Black, 8 pieces.



White, 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in three.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. R-Q8, any; 2. Q, R, B, or P (= Q, R, or Kt) mates.

## DUMB BELLS



## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Cross-Ruff Wins Difficult Contract

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

WHILE it takes only five or 10 minutes to play a hand in a tournament, some hands are discussed not only after the game, but all through the tournament and for months afterwards. Today's hand came in for its share of discussion. The question was, could five diamonds be made with a diamond opening?

Several West players did open a diamond and in those cases declarer went down. However, when discussing the hand after the game we found that five diamonds could be made with the following line of play.

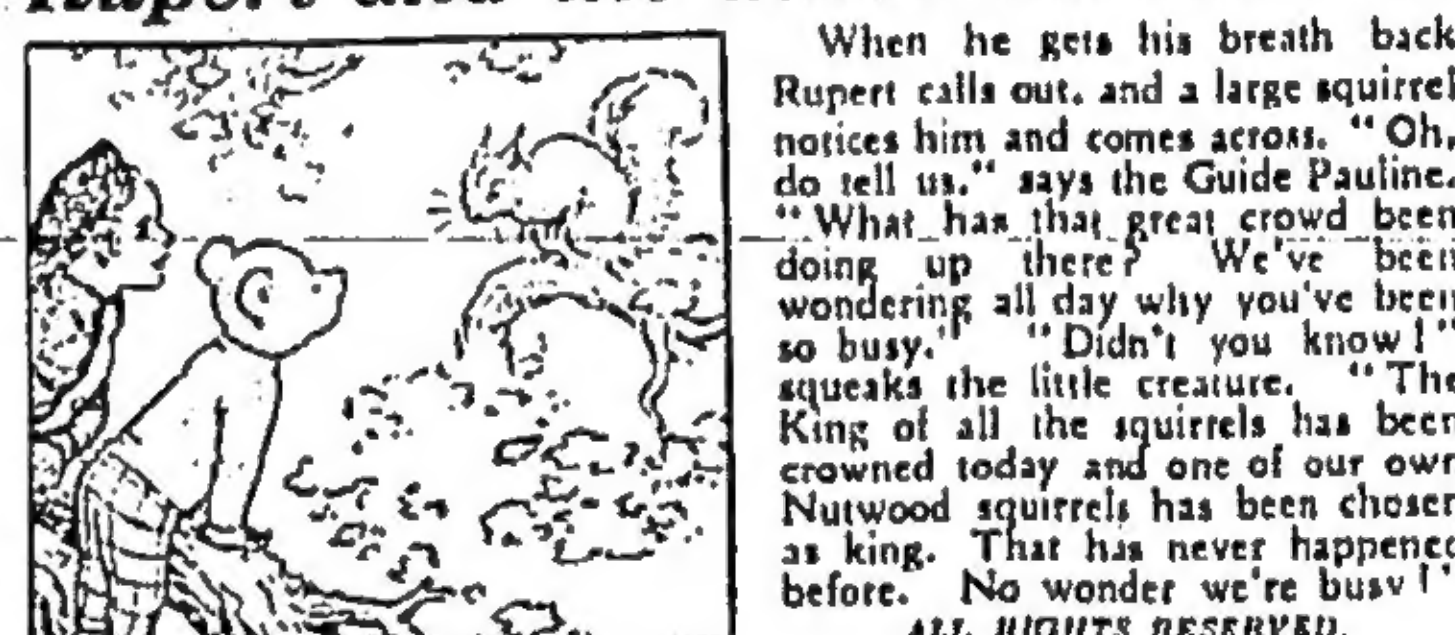
♠ A Q J 2	♥ 10 8 7 3
♦ None	♣ 10 8 7 3
♠ 10 8 7 3	♥ A K 10 9
♦ A Q J 2	♣ 2
♠ 9 8 5	♥ A K 10 7
♦ A K 3 2	
♠ K 4	
♥ Q 8 7 6 4	
♦ A Q J 5	
♠ 3	

Tournament—Neither vul.  
South West North East  
1♥ Pass 1♠ Pass  
2♦ Pass 5♦ Pass  
Opening—4♦ 12

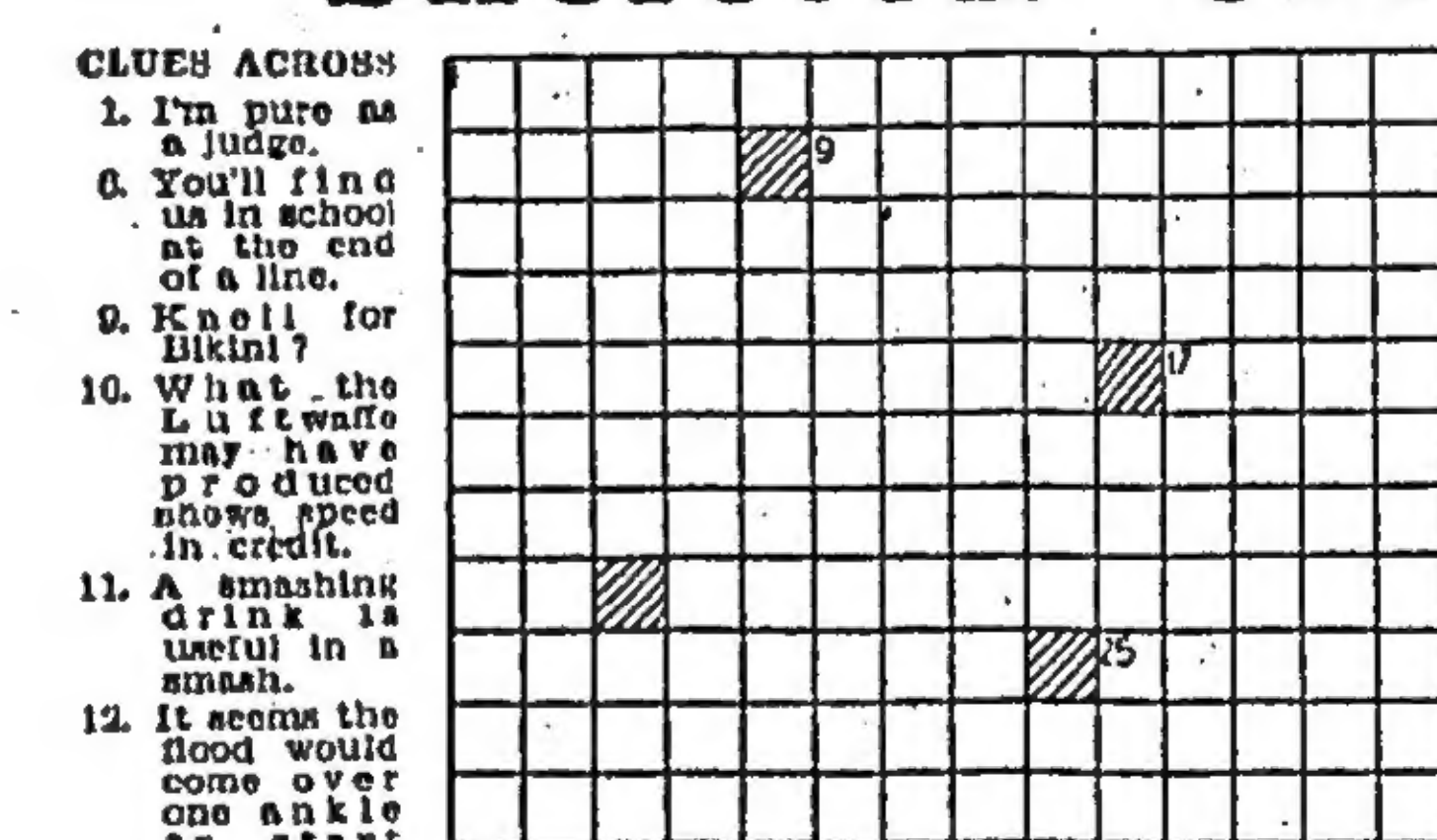
Declarer must win the opening lead in his own hand, then trump a heart in dummy with the seven of diamonds. He leads the deuce of spades and wins with the king, then trumps the six of hearts in dummy with the eight of diamonds. The ace of spades is cashed and the queen of spades led, declarer discarding the three of clubs. Now he ruffs dummy's deuce of clubs, and ruffs another heart in dummy with the ten of diamonds. He discards the eight of hearts on the jack of spades, and West trumps with the nine of diamonds. West then can cash the ace of hearts, but when he leads a club, declarer trumps, the ace of trumps picks up West's king, and South loses only a diamond and a heart.

Declarer would have had no chance to make the contract if West had opened a club. East would win and lead the diamond. Naturally South would take the finesse; West would win and another diamond would come back. Then declarer could not do enough cross-ruffing. With the diamond opening he needed only careful timing to ruff out three hearts.

## Rupert and the Three Guides—35



## Skeleton Crossword



- CLUES ACROSS:
- I'm pure as a judge.
  - You'll find us in school at the end of a line.
  - Kaoli for Bili!
  - What the L is it was may have produced more speed in credit.
  - A smashing grin is a useful in a dream.
  - It is specially flood would come over one ankle to start with.
  - Though a great country it's easily smothered.
  - Translucent Gairi.
  - Vingt-et-un as we know it in this country designed to take a hammering.
  - A common word, this.
  - Clash on a roof.
  - Remarkable way Andrew Lang might initial a document.
  - Sparks of knowledge suggest a matriculation!
  - Only maybe, but not to wear.
  - Cowardly-gustard colour.
  - Contrive to get Miss West outside a house.
- CLUES DOWN:
- Red machines may be the goods.
  - Done on purpose.
  - They're given by listeners.
  - Get down!
  - River flowing in a level bed.
  - Penalises fair-bound character (two words).
  - Exaggerating one of the duties of a Queen.
  - An ex-Queen is found in a form of servitude.
  - Make a date in a country station.
  - Not a Jenny though it's a law-breaking tool.
  - Zoo inmate, perhaps, soon in a swing number.
  - This sort of match is not cricket!
  - Behaves like cats in a scramble.
  - Form up down in old Palestine.

### LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ANTIC NAWKWARD ZENY  
RHEWELAMEN  
SHAOLLSALINE  
HOPEFUL SOLVERS  
STOPPER FETTER  
AVRAELAZKE  
VORSEFAUTNON  
VITINEITKNNON  
YSSOUTLERSAZM

## From Here and There:

## Grasshopper Invasion

Adelaide.—Grasshoppers which have invaded the town of Mount Mary, 80 miles north of Adelaide, are so thick along the railway line that a train from Adelaide slid past the platform as the rails were greasy and another train could not leave the station for the same reason. Shops in the town have been closed against the invaders and the townspeople are vainly using smoke-screens and poison sprays.

### TEETH AT 50

Madrid.—Two 50-year-old Spaniards have just had new teeth grown. Rafael Molina, a Murcia farmer, woke up one morning with a splitting headache and swollen gums. He found he was one molar the richer. Juan Asensio, an ex-boxing champion from Bilbao, is now the owner of two new teeth—a molar and a canine. Doctors who have attended the men say there is nothing special about their cases.

## ARE YOU SURE?

### ANSWERS

Questions on Page 9

- T. P. O'Connor, founder of the Star.
- Gloucestershire Regt., York and Lancaster Regt., Wiltshire Regt.
- All of them. Henry III. during Lent in 1240 ordered 100 pieces of the best whale.
- Pakistan.
- Dublin, 328 miles.
- All except Queen Mary, a character in fairy and folk lore.
- Birmingham.
- Collect labels.
- Hindu.
- Iolanthe.

### CANADA'S VETO

Ottawa.—For the second time in as many weeks Canada has taken action in banning anti-British writings and publications from entering the Dominion. A few weeks ago Ben Hecht's anti-British play, "A Flag Is Born," was prohibited on the grounds that it was seditious. Now the New York National Jewish Council magazine, Liberation, is banned because it is too violently against British policy in Palestine. "We cannot tolerate that sort of anti-British thing here," said a spokesman of the Customs and Excise branch in charge of reviewing incoming publications.

### SHIP JUMPEYS

Cape Town.—The desertion of hundreds of British seamen from ships in South African harbours is causing concern to shipmasters and immigration authorities. "It reminds me," said one official, "of the wholesale exodus of seamen from British ships in American waters at the time of the gold strike in the Yukon." The men have no trouble in finding friends to shelter them and employment, and usually make for inland centres. A nation-wide search is being made for them.

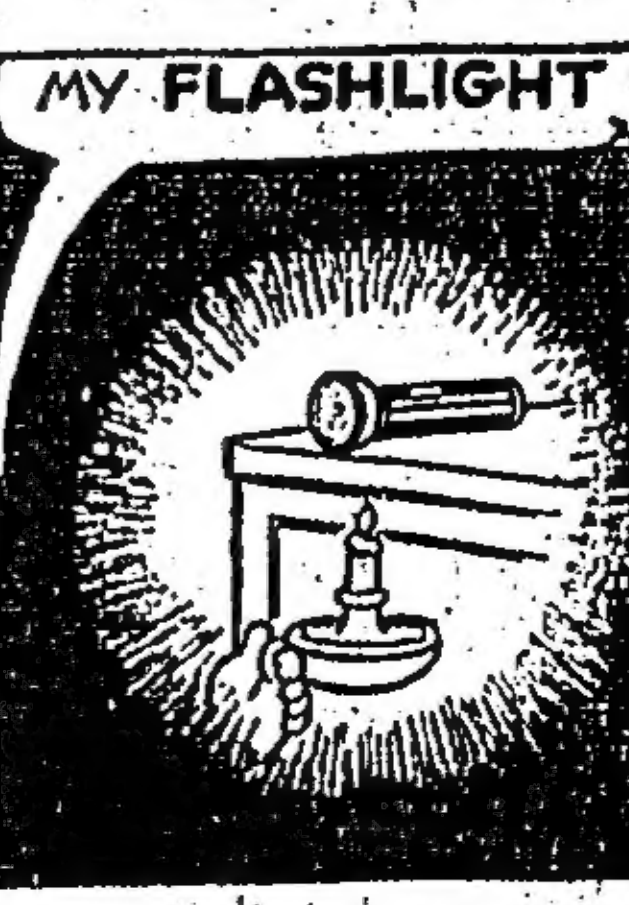
### MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL

Ottawa.—A memorial to Canada's dead of the last war is to be carved out of the mountain in the Gatineau Range overlooking Ottawa. It will eventually become the centre of a new national park area immediately north of Ottawa. A memorial shaft will surmount the mountain, whose cliff face is to be cut away and an inscription commemorating the war dead carved.

## NANCY A Little Light on the Subject

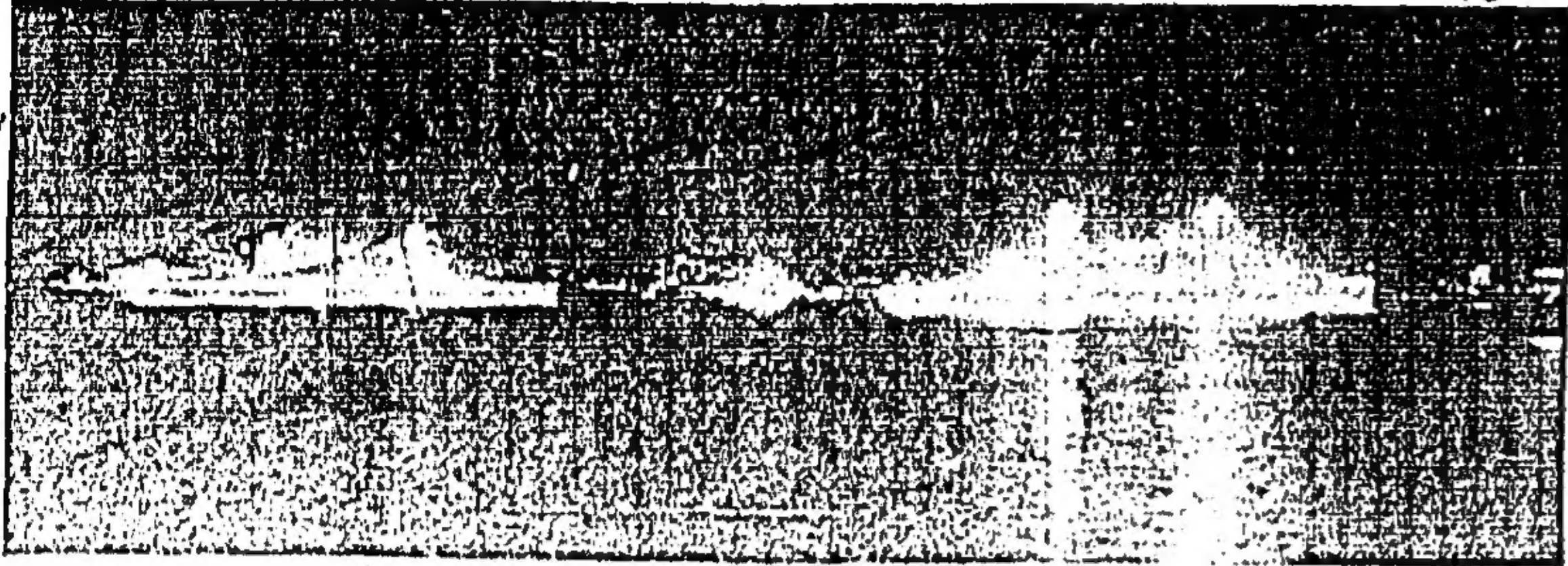
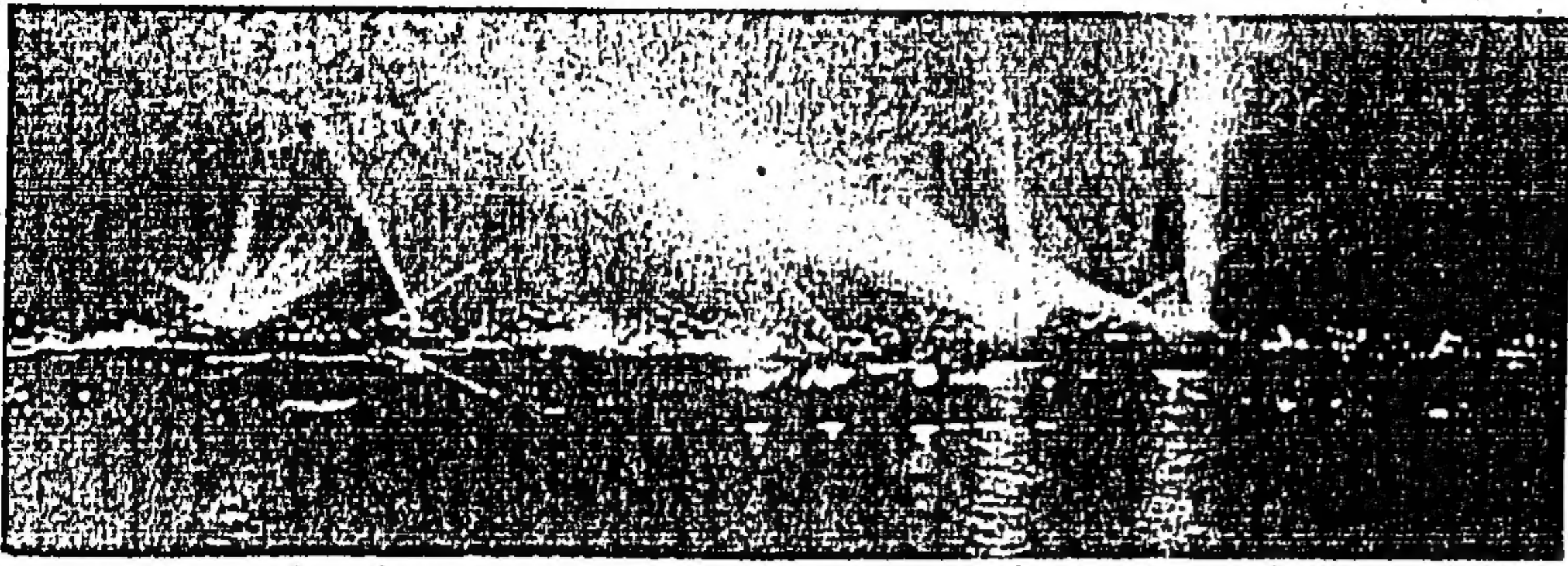


By Ernie Bushmiller

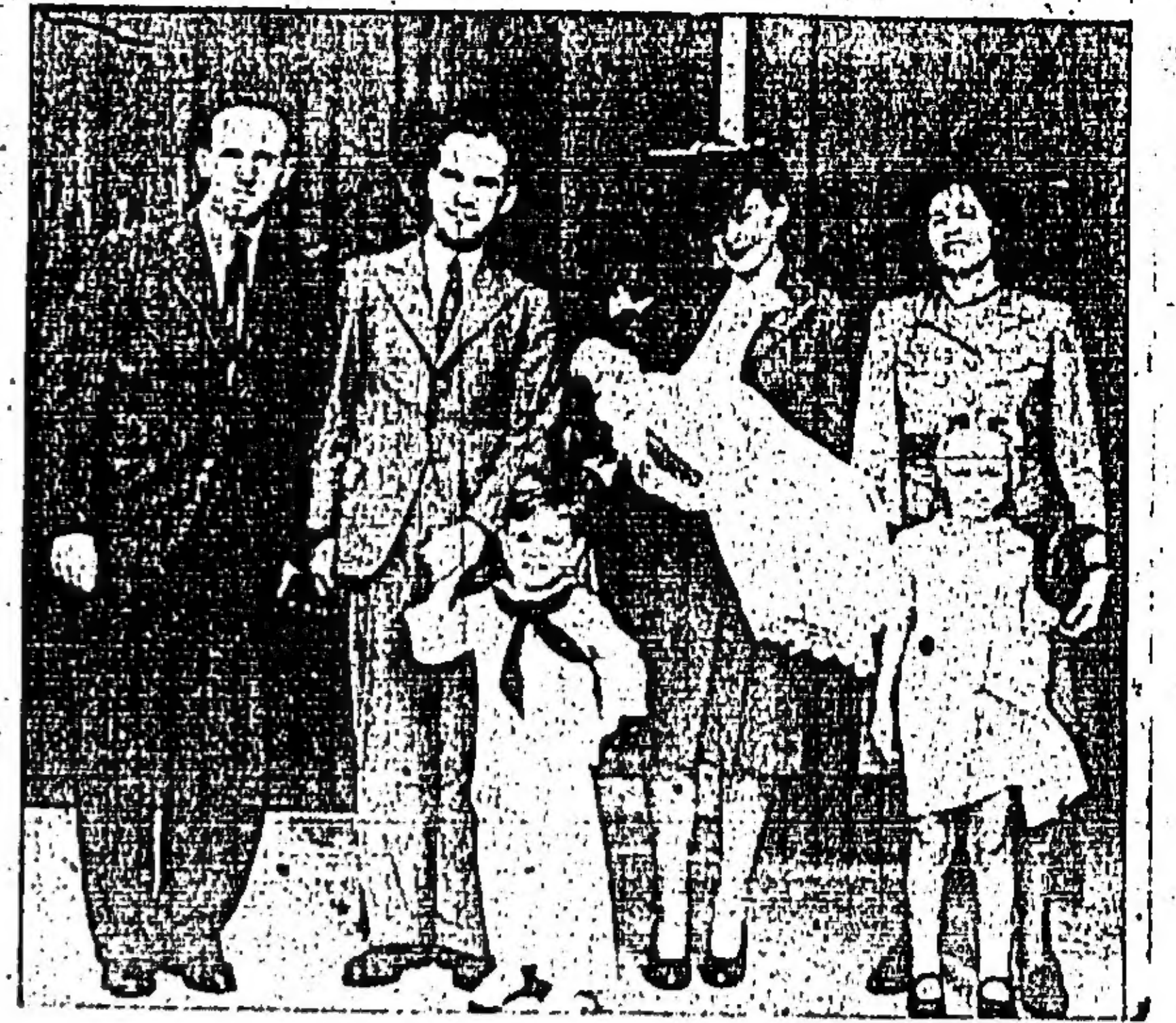




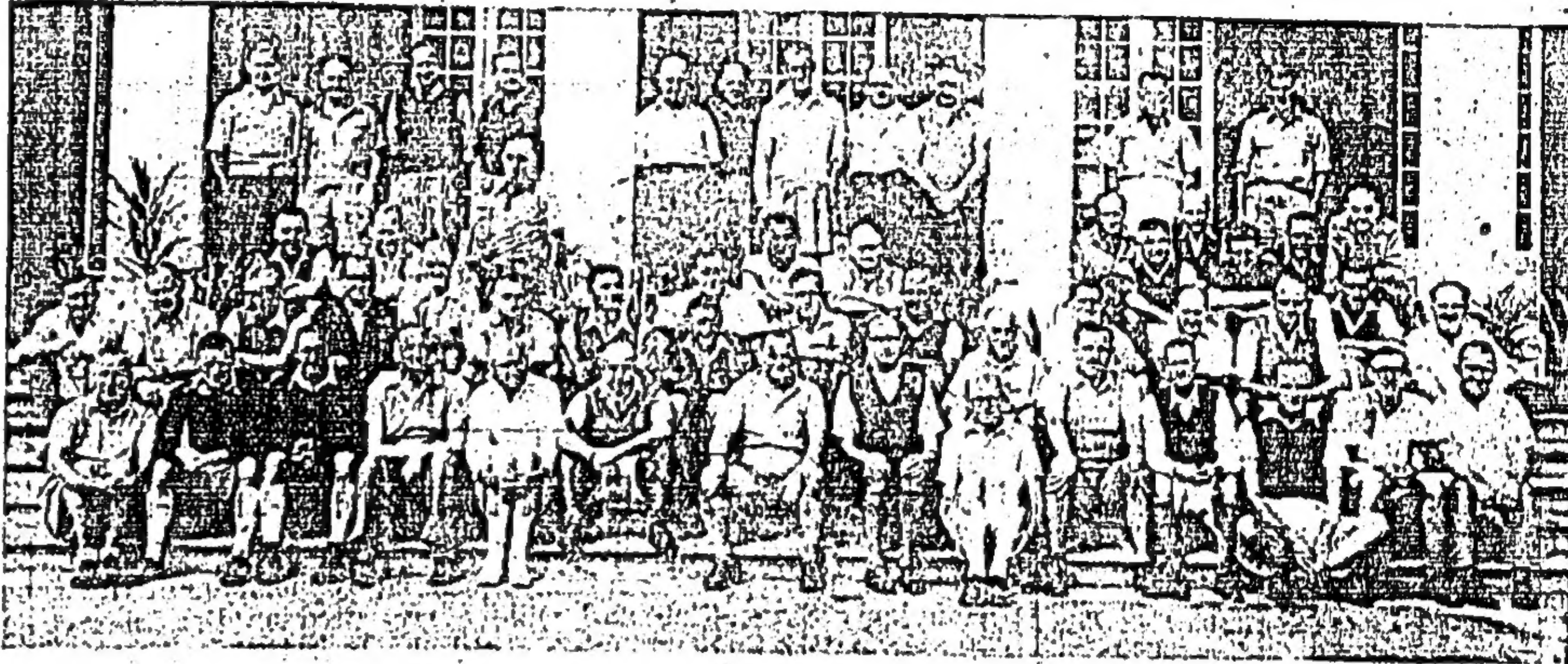
## TELEGRAPH WEEK-END PICTORIAL



HONGKONG CELEBRATES ROYAL WEDDING—As part of the local celebrations on the occasion of the wedding of Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip on November 20, the Royal Navy staged a searchlight and fireworks display, while all H.M. Ships were illuminated. Pictures on the left and above show scenes in the harbour on that evening. (Photos: Francis Wu)



FLAVIA MORRISON, infant daughter of Mr. Colin Morrison, Acting Postmaster-General and Mrs. Morrison, was christened at the Garrison Church, Stanley, last Sunday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

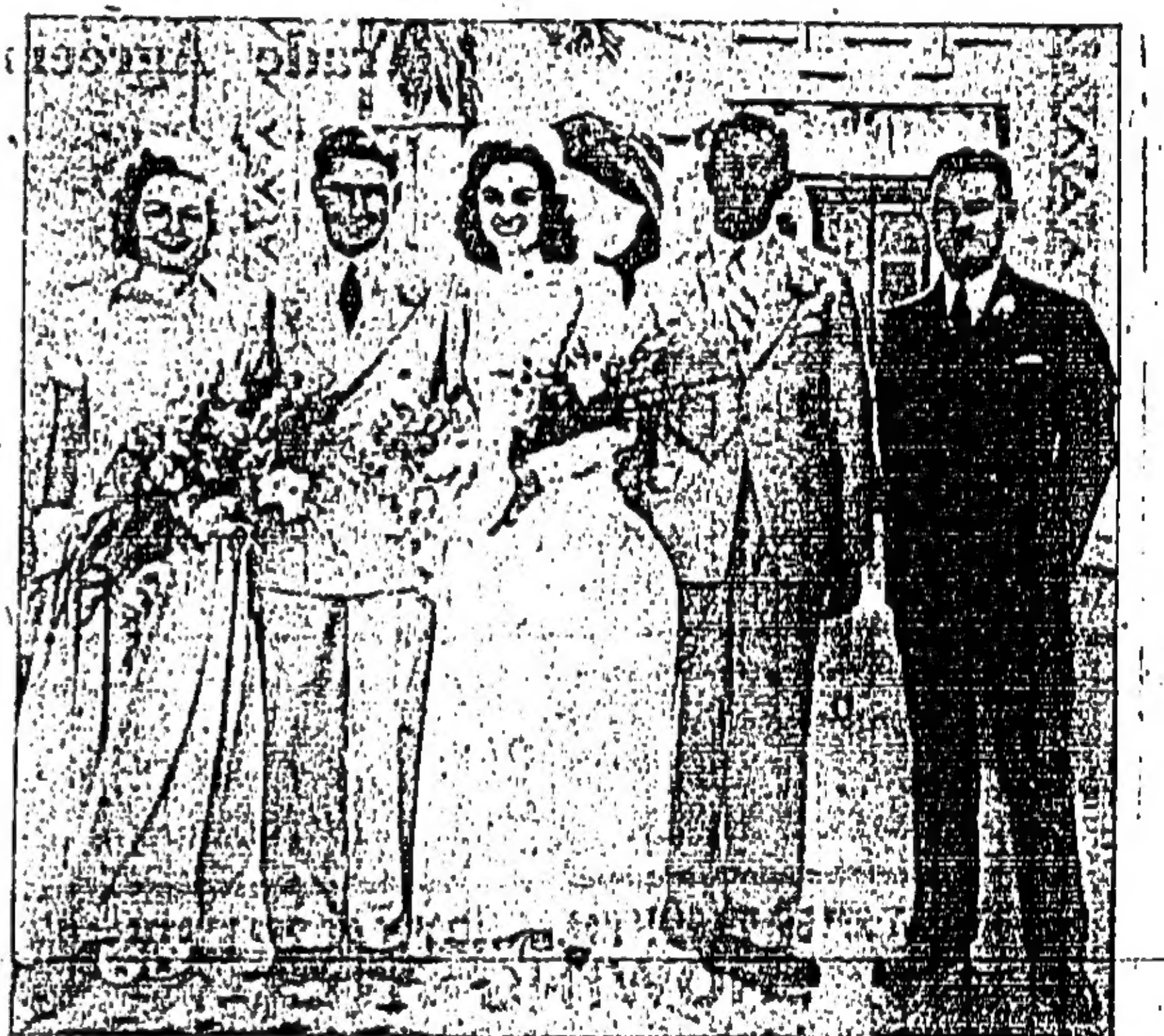
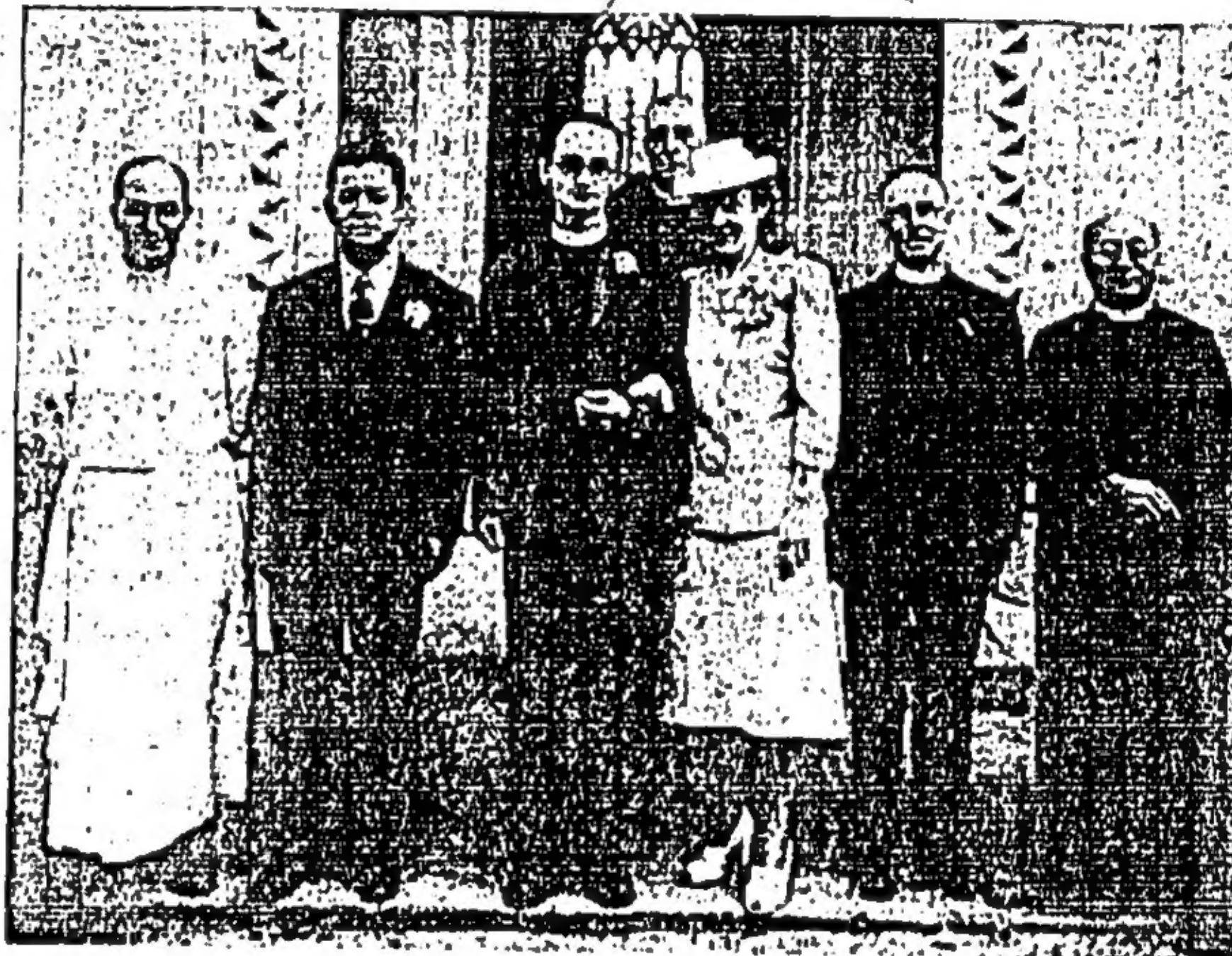


SCOTLAND defeated England in the annual international golf match at Fanling last Sunday. Those who participated are shown at left. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



JUDGES for the second Hongkong International Photographic Salon to be held from December 8 to 14. From left: (back row) Messrs Yee Bon, Leo Byng, Dr. F. Bunjo and Mr. F. P. Franklin; (front row) Messrs R. A. Bates, Francis Wu and George Lau. (Photo: Francis Wu)

MR DAVID LAW, son of Mr. Y. P. Law, a senior officer of the Education Department, and his bride, Miss Joan Law, who were married on Tuesday. (Photo: Francis Wu)



MR RALPH RICHARD THOMAS SMITH and his bride, Miss Alexandra Sturrock White, with their attendants after their wedding at St John's Cathedral last Saturday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

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AT St John's Cathedral last week, the wedding took place of the Rev. Frederick Robert Myhill and Mrs. Grace Lillian Balaam. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

THE REV. AND MRS. GEORGE SHE, who recently returned from England, were welcomed back at a reception at St John's Cathedral Hall last week. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



AT St Joseph's Church on Monday, the marriage took place of Mr. Philip Robert Springall, legal officer of the Supreme Court, and Miss Clara Curran. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



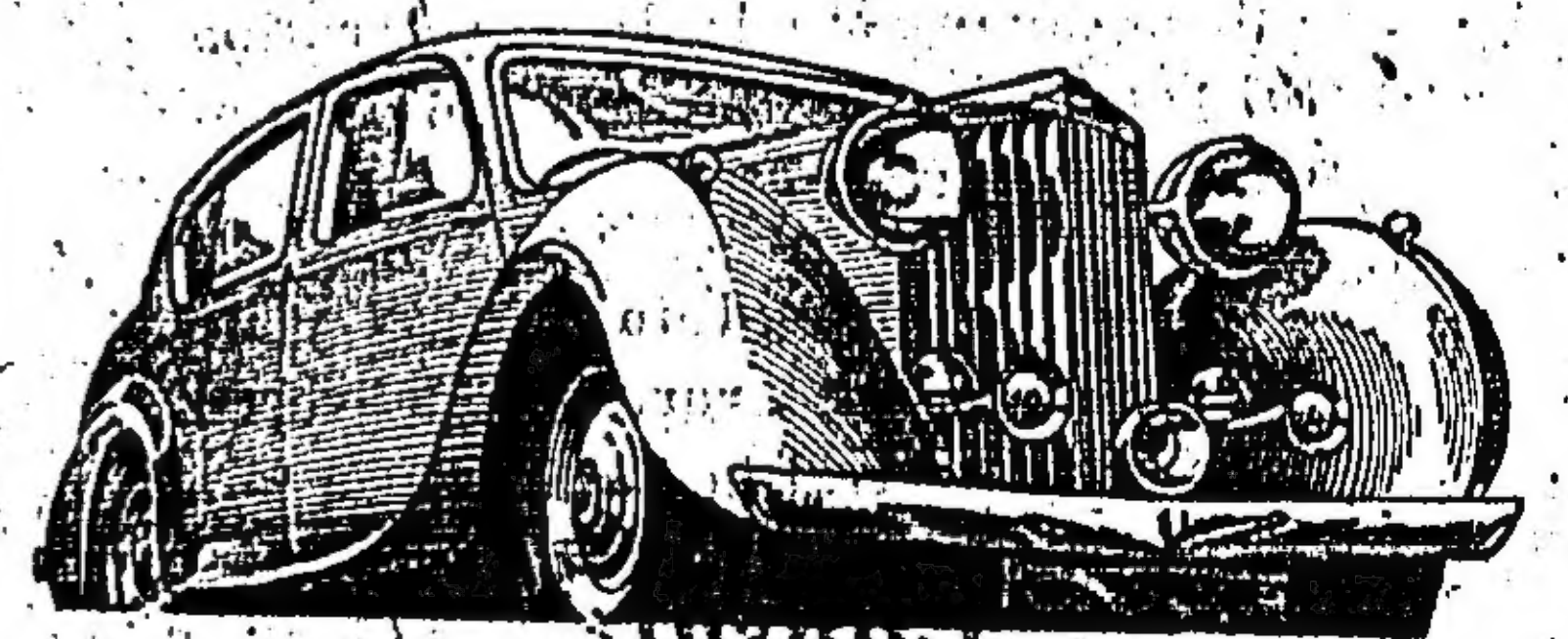
MR. LESLIE ASSIG, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., and Miss Joan Wright, who were married at St John's Cathedral last week. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



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## REFUGEES FROM RED AREAS CAMP NEAR NANKING

By ROBERT CLURMAN

Nanking, Nov. 28.—Several thousand refugees from areas recently captured by Communist troops in the Yangtse Valley are at present camped along the banks of the Yangtse just outside Nanking's city walls, many of them without food or shelter.

Entire refugee families, including women and children, are crowded together in tiny straw shelters four feet high and six feet long or are living out in the open along the roadside.

Most of them obtain food by begging. Their clothing is in rags. Many have no shoes. A large number are diseased as a result of exposure and hardship during their flight from their native villages and present a miserable plight.

Virtually all tell the same story when asked why they left their villages: Communist troops seized their food grain, livestock, clothing and personal possessions and tried to force all able-bodied men into the Communist army.

They said the Communists naturally did not take the land away from them (most of those questioned by United Press said they possessed less than two acres), but seized almost everything else to give to their ill-supplied troops.

### No Alternative

The refugees said if they did not co-operate fully with the Communist administration and permit their sons to be drafted, their land would be seized too and they would have no alternative but to go into the army or flee.

Asked whether the Communists had attempted to redistribute land—land among the peasants, some refugees said the Communists had offered them additional land. Asked why they fled in view of this opportunity to acquire more land, the refugees claimed they did not want to obtain more land in that manner.

### Trade Agreement

Rome, Nov. 28.—Italy and Yugoslavia today signed a trade agreement under which Italy will import goods worth about 10,000,000,000 lire and export about 14,000,000,000 lire worth.

The agreement was signed by the Foreign Minister, Count Strozzi, and the Yugoslav Minister to Italy, M. Vekovitch.

The agreement carries a special protocol covering \$150,000,000 worth of industrial and electrical machinery and chemicals—Italy is to supply to Yugoslavia in a five-year period.—Reuter.

Pressed to explain what they meant, two principal reasons were advanced: firstly, they did not trust the Communists and had no confidence that they would receive any benefits from the newly acquired land. Some said they felt certain government troops would recapture the area and thus they would lose the land anyway.

**Landlords Executed**  
Secondly, a great many said they had known the landlords all their lives and did not consider it right to accept land which the Communists had seized from the landlords.

Refugees from Suhsien, in eastern Honan, said the Communists executed landlords and village chiefs. One Suhsien refugee estimated there were six executions daily from the time the Communists took the village until he fled.

Refugees from Peihshien, in northern Kiangsu, said landlords and village leaders were hounded up by the Communists and taken away. They did not know what was their fate.—United Press.

## Play To Be Produced In St John's Cathedral

### MIDDLE AGES PRESENTATION

"Everyman"—the vivid Medieval classic-drama of man's struggle with death—is now in rehearsal by members of the Hongkong Stage Club and will be presented on December 10, 11, and 12 in St. John's Cathedral. It is the first play since 1937 to be staged in the Cathedral proper.

Costumes, scenery and acting will be kept as nearly as possible to the style in which Morality and Miracle plays were presented in the 15th Century.

Written to teach moral and religious virtue, the play tells how Everyman—the man on the street—you and I—is called by Death the messenger of God, to take a journey to God in order to present the account of his life.

Faced with this task, Everyman asks whether any of his friends may accompany him, and Death sardonically replies "Yes, if any be as hardy."

Everyman asks all his friends in turn—Fellowship, Worldly Goods, Kindred, Beauty, Strength, Discretion, and others, but one by one each forsakes him, except Good Deeds, who agrees to accompany him through death.

### IN SYMBOLIC FORM

A vital play which attains its potency by presenting abstractions in the form of distinctive human personalities, "Everyman" is portrayed by a Hall-fellow-well met, Beauty by a beautiful and haughty woman, and the other abstract qualities by equally representative characters.

The Stage Club has wisely chosen to present it in a symbolic and simple form—the style in which "Everyman" undoubtedly was presented on the village green or in the town church throughout the Middle Ages.

The play will be staged on the Cathedral's wide choir steps and the only scenery used will be a simple backdrop placed directly in front of the altar. An arched door will be cut in the centre of the flat, through which Death will make his exits and his entrances.

All worldly characters will enter from the audience, while the mes-

### OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 10 a.m. registered parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

**SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29**  
Closing Times By Air

Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Tientsin and Peking 3:30 p.m.  
Swatow, Tainan and Amoy, 3:30 p.m.  
Saigon and Paris, 3:30 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea & Train  
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.  
Macao, Tainan & Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.  
Japan (Ord. letters and cards only) (Sea) 10 a.m.

Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tainan & Shekhi (Sea) 1 p.m.  
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.

Shanghai (Sea) Noon.  
Strait, Ceylon & Bombay (Sea) 3 p.m.  
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.

Manila, USA, Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) (Sea) 4 p.m.  
Macao, Tainan, Shekhi & Hongkong (Sea) 4 p.m.

Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.  
**SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30**  
Closing Times By Air

Bangkok, Rangoon, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.  
Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking and Tainan, 10 a.m.

Kumming and Calcutta, 10 a.m.  
Closing Times By Train  
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.  
Macao, Tainan & Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.

Japan (Ord. letters and cards only) (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.  
Macao, Tainan & Shekhi (Sea) 1 p.m.

Canton (Train) 2 p.m.  
Shanghai (Sea) Noon.  
Strait, Ceylon & Bombay (Sea) 3 p.m.

Manila, USA, Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) (Sea) 4 p.m.  
Macao, Tainan, Shekhi & Hongkong (Sea) 4 p.m.

Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.  
**MONDAY, DECEMBER 1**  
Closing Times By Air

Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking and Tainan, 10 a.m.  
Kumming and Calcutta, 10 a.m.

## Milan Mobs Occupy Prefecture

Milan, Nov. 28.—Leftist demonstrators and partisans occupied the Milan Prefecture today.

Partisans and workers are bivouacked in the Prefecture courtyard, eating lunches sent from communal kitchens. Their leaders are in the building, where only six of the regular civil officers have remained.

Streets to the building are blocked by demonstrators' trucks standing crosswise in the roadways.—United Press.

## Thanksgiving Day Death Toll

Chicago, Nov. 28.—At least 80 persons met accidental deaths as the nation celebrated its first winter holiday.

A survey showed Thanksgiving travel took 65 lives in traffic accidents and miscellaneous accidents claimed 21 lives.—United Press.

## Letters To The Editor

### The Colonel Has A Supporter

Sir,—Inasmuch as you may have been justified in publishing your Editorial of November 26, our recent visitor, Col. McCormick, who is distinguished enough to have received such a lot of publicity in both the English and Vernacular Press, may also have been justified, so to speak, in the expression of his attitude, because most or all of the English he may have come across, must have been of the type he describes. Luckily all do not belong to this type, who, like Mr. Britisher, see an inferiority complex in everybody else, evidently because of their Superiority Complex.

Mr. Britisher, who contends that the British Government is responsible for the satisfactory living conditions of the Colonial people, although the Colonel was only referring to Hongkong, should be aware that the position Hongkong enjoys today, is mainly due to the hard work put in by the people of Hongkong, especially during the early period of the re-occupation, coupled with its accessibility to sources of supply, and not to the welfare of any Government, except its own local Government for the co-operation extended in the hard job of rehabilitating the Colony's trade.

Col. McCormick, like any other human being, is liable to be wrong when he opined that the Chinese and the French among others, hate the Americans. There is no doubt, at least among the Chinese themselves, that a very great majority of the people of China, for example, are all out for the Americans.

Your correspondent, Mr. Walsh, may also be reminded that the Americans can look back with just as much pride, although they very seldom show it, in that America was already helping Britain out to a large extent and in many ways, even when the war was a little more than an argument, and in this regard he should be able to find a little time to read the speeches delivered by the late President Roosevelt before the United States of America declared War on the Axis.

"G. I. JOE."

## LABOUR HOLDS SEAT

(Continued from Page 1)

other candidates—two of them lost their £150 deposits—nearly as large as that it secured in a straight fight two years ago.

The net result of this week's contest is that the Conservatives, while retaining their safe seat, have been heavily disappointed over Gravesend and, to a lesser extent, over East Edinburgh.

The East Edinburgh figures are: John Wheatley (Labour) 16,000, D. Matthews (Liberal National and Conservative) 11,900, J. Junior, (Liberal) 3,370, Mrs. Mary Dutt (Scottish Nationalist) 1,082.

In the Howdenshire bye-election, the Labour candidate, T. Neville, polled 9,298 votes to G. W. Odey's 2,344. The Liberal candidate, J. E. Wilson, polled 3,819.—Reuter.



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by

J. B. PRIESTLEY

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